# The New-York Times.

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# KENTUCKY POLITICS.

## THE OUTLOOK IN THE STATE.

### THE WEAKNESS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ITS CAUSES—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AND THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES—DISSATISFIED REPUBLICANS.

*From Our Special Correspondent.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1874.

Very little of interest can be said concerning the present condition of political affairs in Kentucky. The State is, of course, hopelessly Democratic, and will doubtless send a solid Democratic delegation to Congress, notwithstanding the faint hope entertained by some that Hon. John D. White, the Republican candidate, may succeed in the Ninth District, where he is making a sturdy, and, in some respects, even a promising fight. There are others who think there may even possibly be a chance in the First District, where there are three Democratic candidates in the field, and the Republicans have a strong nominee who will poll the full vote of the party. For a time hopes were entertained that the Louisville District might be redeemed, if Capt. Shirley would take the Republican nomination, which he was strongly urged to do by Secretary Bristow and other prominent leaders. But events so turned out that defeat seemed more than probable, and Capt. Shirley refused to enter for the contest. Therefore, E. Y. Parsons, the Democratic candidate, who is a new man, has a walk-over. In all the districts, except possibly the Ninth, the Democrats have a certainty of success, and even there the chances are greatly against the Republican nominee.

To state the truth, in few and plain words, the bottom has fallen out of the Republican Party in Kentucky, and the misfortune is due to two causes widely separated—the Civil Rights bill and the recent revolution in Louisiana. This seems to be a contradiction, but when all the facts are understood it is not so. First, as to the effect of the Civil Rights bill: the same testimony is given by all the Republicans in the State, and it is to the effect that it has crippled the party to a very great extent. This has been done by driving away many white Democrats who were almost ready to unite with the Republicans. When the bill passed the Senate there was a fair prospect that party lines in Kentucky would be divided upon something more substantial than color. All the more sensible and patriotic of the Republican leaders hoped that such would prove to be the case. They knew very well that so long as the bulk of their party was composed of negroes they could not hope to attract to them any considerable portion of the white population. But if events could be so ordered that a part of the negroes would go over to the Democrats, they were sure that for every negro vote they should lose they would gain one white vote, and thus rid their party of the obloquy which now rests upon it. Events were rapidly tending in this direction up to last Spring. In Louisville the Democrats had adopted a conciliatory policy toward the negroes, and were seeking their support at the polls. Excellent schools for the colored children were provided by the municipal authorities, and the negroes naturally felt grateful for these marks of favor. On the other hand, many of the whites were so disgusted by this policy that they were ready to unite with the Republicans. When matters stood in this shape the death of Mr. Sumner gave renewed life to the Civil Rights bill, and it passed the Senate. There was an immediate, and, in one sense, deplorable change in the condition of affairs. It is not my purpose to discuss the philosophy of the thing, but merely to state facts. By the dread of social equality with the negroes being enforced by law, not only were all the Democrats driven away from the alliance they had been courting, but many who had always been Republicans went with them The Democratic ranks were not only reunited, but strengthened, and the old Bourbon party became so emboldened that the outrages at Lancaster and in Owen County became possible. Almost every one who was at Philadelphia in 1872 will remember Col. William Cassius Goodloe, the chivalrous delegate from the Lexington District. No man in Kentucky is more entitled to speak for the Republicans of the State. He has been faithful among the faithless, and has literally, time and again, fought his way into the State Senate that he might do something toward supporting Republican interests. I saw him yesterday, and was pained to find that the Civil Rights bill had been the last straw even upon his back. "It was no use," he said, "to fight any longer. It seemed as if the leaders of the party in the nation were determined it should not gain any foothold among the Southern whites, and he did not feel like keeping up the unequal battle any longer. While he might have small personal respect for the prejudices of those who had been mortally offended by this bill, he was bound as a matter of political necessity to regard them." Congress, or at least the Senate, had taken a different view, and the result has been that the Republican Party in Kentucky lies flat upon its back, without any present prospect of getting on its feet again. It is proper to add here that the great stress laid upon the Civil Rights bill was a matter of great surprise to me. In the course of somewhat extensive recent traveling in the North, but especially in the State of New-York, I never once heard the matter mentioned. But no sooner had I crossed the Ohio River than the political situation was supposed and declared to depend entirely on this measure. Everything was said to have gone to ruin because of the fear, born of the action of the Senate, that civil equality might be conferred upon the negroes. And it should be remembered that this is the view of Republicans and not of Democrats. So strong, indeed, is the feeling that Hon. John D. White, who is the only Republican candidate for Congress who has any chance of success, strongly denounces the Civil Rights bill in every speech he makes in his canvass of the Ninth District. If he were not to do so it is quite plain his chances would not be worth consideration, and as the negro vote in the district is quite small, it is apparent he has chosen the safer course.

It is also a little singular that the new Louisiana rebellion has had a precisely opposite effect in the South from what it has had in the North, and for a very obvious reason. In the North, those opposed to armed rebellion as a redress for grievances, real or imaginary, are in a large majority, while in the South the whites who favor a resort to such measures are in an equally large majority. The prompt and vigorous action of the Federal Government in putting down the new rebellion strengthened the Republicans in the North but has weakened them in the South. In this quarter late events are another bond of union among the half reconstructed, who are once more convinced that the Radicals are determined to trample upon them forever, and they will not extend them aid and comfort. In illustration of this point, it may be said that the hopes of electing a Republican Congressman from the Louisville district have been wholly dissipated by the Louisiana affair. Before that occurrence there was a fair chance that many Democrats would repudiate their candidate, who is not popular, and vote for Capt. Shirley, should he be put in nomination, as he would have been; but now they say it is not safe to vote for any Radical under any circumstances whatever, and every one of them will cast his ballot for Mr. Parsons. Yet among them are many who, some little time ago, addressed a letter to Capt. Shirley, insisting that he should be a candidate, irrespective of politics. This letter had over three hundred signatures of the best-known merchants and prominent men of Louisville, most of whom were Democrats. This retreat is sufficient to prove the truth of what has been told me on this point by Col. Kelly and other prominent Republicans, who have every motive to wish the facts were other than they are. The Republicans of Kentucky have always fought a losing fight except in a few isolated districts, and from present appearances they are likely to have more than a surfeit of their past experience. And it is quite evident their misfortunes are the harder to be borne because they consider them due to the policy of the party in the nation, and not to any mistakes committed in the State. They seem to be firmly convinced that if they could have been left wholly to themselves they would long ago have succeeded in redeeming their State. They have fought so bravely against such tremendous odds that they are deserving of the little comfort they derive from this reflection.

Conversations with the leading men of the State will confirm the views which have been advanced in this letter, and, in some cases, will present some new and entirely original ideas concerning the Southern situation. I have just had a long and free conversation with Col. Henry Watterson, or, to speak more correctly, have listened patiently to his talk. Concerning State matters, he had little to say. He felt quite sure the Democrats would lose the Ninth Congressional District, which would return Mr. John D. White, and that all the other Congressmen would be Democrats. Further than this he knew and cared nothing about State matters. It was only when he came to generalize upon politics that he became earnest, forcible, and interesting. From his stand-point the Republican Party had committed a great crime against the South by pursuing the policy which it had. It should ever since the war have done one of two things, either of which would have fully answered the purpose, and by this time have restored the country to its normal condition. In 1865 it should have said to the Southern States, "the rebellion is crushed, the Union restored; henceforth take care of yourselves," and thereafter kept its hands off them, or it should up to this day have kept all the Southern States which went into the rebellion under military rule. Between these two extremes there could be no half-way measure. The policy which had been adopted and persistently adhered to had no doubt had the desired effect, which was to keep the flames of civil discord alive and enable the Republicans to crush the Democrats in the North. From a partisan standpoint he thought the policy a good one, for without it the Republican Party would have been dead long ago. It has existed since the war on manufactured hates, but the question was, whether for the good of the country all existing parties should not die. He did not look at these questions, he said, as a partisan, but being anxious for the pacification of the country, without which it could never be really prosperous, he hoped to see the dominant party take some decided stand. Let it take its hands off the South, and leave it to work out its redemption in its own way, or else let it assume the entire responsibility and establish military rule over all the reconstructed States. Between the two methods he did not indicate any preference, although it was easy to see he would choose the first. But he was emphatic that there would be no end to the troubles in the South until there was an end of the policy to which the Republicans have adhered ever since the war. Having given these general views, Col. Watterson went on to say that the South was powerless to remedy existing evils. Relief must come from the sober second thought of the dominant party in the nation. Therefore, he had taken the trouble to go to Nashville, at the invitation of Gov. Leslie, and take part in the discussion of the proposed Convention of Democratic Governors, which had been suggested by Gov. Brown, of Tennessee. He had been unable to see that any good would come of such a movement, while he could easily imagine that it might result in much harm. He was glad to know that the project had been so far abandoned that there would be no meeting until after the pending elections, and most probably none at all. At the best it would have been a partisan movement, with the advantage of official sanction, and there would have been sure to have been somebody about of the Toombs stripe who would have got off his nonsense to the great damage of the Southern people. Col. Watterson considered it a great gain for the South to have the fewest possible number of conferences or conventions.

So far as I have been able to discover, the ideas of Watterson are those dominant in all parties in Kentucky. I have shown what is thought by Col. Goodloe and Col. Kelly, whose views can be received as typical of the whole Republican Party. Seeking for further light, I applied to Gen. John M. Harlan, at his law office in Jefferson street, the steps approaching which bear also the now well-known name of B. H. Bristow. Gen. Harlan was not sure he had anything to say of public interest, and therefore declined to say anything. He had latterly kept himself aloof from politics, and had devoted himself exclusively to his profession. All that he could say was that he hoped somebody would put down the White Leaguers and Kuklux in the South. Upon that being done, in his opinion, depended not the existence of the Republican Party, but of constitutional government in the South. Concerning local matters in Kentucky, he could venture no opinion, for he had given them no attention. With these views, or lack of views of one of the foremost men in the State, I close my review of affairs in Kentucky. But I have been able, I hope, to present from other sources a tolerably fair idea of its political condition, and of the present drift of public sentiment. As a resumé of the whole, it may be said, in conclusion, that if matters are not so good as could be wished, they might, without much exertion, be made very much worse.

### THE ROBBINS MURDER TRIAL.

ROCKLAND, Me., Oct. 11.—Gen. Plaisted continued his argument for the prosecution in the Robbins case yesterday. The case will go to the jury on Monday. The court-room was filled, many ladies being present.

# WASHINGTON.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

### DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF REFORM—A DELEGATION OF NAVAJOS INDIANS—THE SUPREME COURT.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—No weeding out of corrupt officers at the South can be extensively carried on without the co-operation of the Senate and a violent departure from its well-established precedents, if the changes desired are opposed by the Southern Republican Senators. The custom of the Senate referred to was illustrated at the time of the nomination of Simmons to be Collector at Boston. When the struggle was made over his confirmation the responsibility was thrown upon Mr. Boutwell, as the Republican Senator from that State, of saying whether the confirmation should be made. It was reported at the time, and not denied, that Mr. Boutwell made an adverse report, but at the same time absolved the Senate in that case from any obligation to vote in accordance with his report. Otherwise the Republican Senators would have felt it necessary to vote against Mr. Simmons. If a nomination should be made for a Federal office in Alabama, for instance, so long as Mr. Spencer is recognized by the Senate as a Republican, he would be entitled, according to custom, to dictate whether the nomination should be confirmed or the old officer retained. Either the Senator from the State must agree to the change, or the Senate must repudiate a long-established custom—which it is always slow to do—or no removal could take place without the preferment of charges, and proof in each case of fraud or crime. The carrying on of reform does not, in the case of appointments on which the Senate has to act, lie wholly or chiefly in the power of the Executive. The result of any attempt to drive out dishonest office-holders from the South will be interesting to watch. The effort has already been once made to improve the civil service of the South, when two agents of the Treasury Department tried to organize the new civil-service system there. The success was not great. It is related that in one instance a deputy Collector of experience and ability was selected under the civil service rules for promotion, but it happened that a negro more repulsive to men having business with the office by reason of his ignorance and ill-manners than on account of prejudice against his color, was placed above him. The opposition in Congress rendered the application of the rules in many cases coming before the Senate impossible. The recent examination has discovered, as is stated, an office-holder in Texas who paid $4,000 for his place. The agreement was repudiated on the ground that it was a bargain against good morals, but judgment was obtained in the court, as the records show, and the amount paid. It will probably appear that the number of corrupt and bad men holding important offices will be found much less than is popularly supposed, and that a great number have borne a bad reputation unjustly on account of the misdeeds of a few.

NAVAJOS INDIANS.

A delegation of the Navajos Indians of New-Mexico, consisting of twelve of their principal men, are now on their way to this city, where they are expected to arrive in about a week. Mr. L. E. Dudley, the late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico, who is now here, says the Navajos tribe are among the best Indians in the country. They number about ten thousand, and very nearly support themselves by their own labor. The tribe have about 300,000 sheep, 10,000 horses, and some cattle. They raise corn, wheat, melons, and a variety of vegetables. Manulito, the war chief, who is one of the delegation, is described as an unusually large and fine-appearing Indian, of much ability, and very friendly to the whites.

THE NEXT SUPREME COURT TERM.

The Supreme Court begins its Fall term to-morrow morning, with a full bench. The court has a very large amount of work before it, though the docket is lighter than usual at the beginning of the Fall term, owing to the vigor with which its labor was pursued after the appointment of Chief Justice Waite, last Winter, till the adjournment for the Summer.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court will not announce any decisions to-morrow, and probably none will be rendered before Monday, the 26th inst. In consequence of the absence of the President from the city, the customary visits of the Justices to the Executive Mansion, at the beginning of a new term, will not take place, but the opening session will doubtless, as usual, be brief and merely formal, as it is expected some notice will be taken of the death of Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, formerly a member of the court. A meeting of the Bar will be held for this purpose to-morrow. There are now 570 cases entered on the docket, being 37 more than the number with which the last term commenced, and showing that the business of the court is still accumulating. There are also some thirty cases ready for docketing, with the exception of slight informalities. In addition to the so-called "Granger" cases, involving the constitutionality of the Wisconsin Railroad law, and the Grant Parish, La., case, which involves the constitutionality of the "Kuklux law," there will come before the court this term a case to be certified from the Supreme Court of the State of California, involving the constitutionality of the law of that State, prohibiting the landing of Chinese women, brought to the United States for immoral purposes. It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Field, recently holding Circuit Court in California, decided, on a writ of habeas corpus, that this law is in conflict with the Fourteenth Article of amendments. All three of the above mentioned cases will undoubtedly, in consideration of their great public importance, be advanced on the docket.

THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The main portion of the new State Department building will be ready for occupation on the 1st of January. The only part which will not then be finished is the library, which will be in the highest degree ornamental. The wings of the edifice intended for the War and Navy Departments may not be finished for three or four years.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE TO BE READY JAN. 1.

The Treasury architect says that the New-York Post Office building will be ready on the 1st of January. The architect cannot determine on the character and recommendations of his annual report until after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE STAMPED ENVELOPE CONTRACT.

The Plympton Manufacturing Company will be allowed about a week longer to comply with its contract for supplying stamped envelopes to the Post Office Department. The supply on hand will be entirely exhausted at the end of that time.

### STEAMER CAMBRIDGE ASHORE ON MAINE COAST.

ROCKLAND, Me., Oct. 11.—The steamer Cambridge ran ashore on Long Ledge, near Whitehead, at 11:45 o'clock last night. The Cambridge left here at the usual hour last evening, and the weather being thick she ran into Lobster Cove and anchored. When it cleared up she got under weigh, but becoming thick again she ran into Seal Harbor, and had just started ahead again when she struck and ran upon the ledge, where she remained fast. The lower cabins were cleared and the passengers gathered in the saloon. But little excitement was occasioned, and this morning the passengers—about seventy in number—were brought to this City by the schooner Chase. A considerable quantity of freight was thrown overboard in the endeavor to lighten the vessel. The steamers Clara, Clarita, and Iris went down to the assistance of the Cambridge, and an ineffectual attempt was made to get her off at high water to-day. Steam-tugs from Bangor have since gone to her aid, and further efforts to float her off will be made to-night.

## LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

### DISCOURAGING REPORTS FROM THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS—VERY LITTLE REGISTRATION DONE BY THE NEGROES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—The State Register is daily in receipt of the most discouraging reports from the country districts. In seventeen of the Red River parishes very few of the negroes have registered as yet, and all over the Northern part of the State they seem to be afraid to exercise their rights. In New-Orleans, on the contrary, nearly all the League voters have registered and a very full vote is expected.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### CONTESTS IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—BUTLER'S RENOMINATION ASSURED—GEN. BANKS TO RUN AGAINST MR. GOOCH—THE FIGHT IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Two Congressional Conventions take place to-morrow—in Butler's district and in Gooch's. Butler is sure of a nomination without the slightest opposition. The last caucus was held on Saturday night, and Butler has ninety-six of the 112 delegates constituting the full convention. There is some talk of running an independent candidate, but it is probably only talk. In Gooch's district the fight will be between himself and Andrew J. Bailey, of the Charlestown District. The last caucuses were in Gooch's favor, and he has at least seventy delegates pledged to vote for him. The whole number of delegates is 98. In running for election Gen. Banks will be his competitor, he being nominated on an independent ticket, supported largely by the Democrats. The fight will be a hot one, with the chances in favor of Banks. The convention in the Seventh District is to be held on the 15th, next Thursday. The caucuses in Lowell to-morrow night will practically settle the question of nomination. If Mr. Marshall goes into convention with a good following of Lowell (his home,) delegates, he stands a good chance of beating Dr. Ayer. The latter's friends and agents are working with excessive zeal to carry these caucuses—"seeing" voters personally and especially those who are working people. The friends of Mr. Richardson are also straining for him. If the anti-Ayer strength is split up between these two, Marshall and Richardson, Ayer is sure of running in; but if it is thrown in favor of one of the two, he is beaten. There is much commotion in each of these districts, and the fight will be kept up in two at least, the Fifth and Seventh, through election day.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

### THE CANVASS—GOV. MOSES SUPPORTING CHAMBERLAIN.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 11.—Reports from the interior of the State show that the excitement concerning the Governorship canvass runs very high. Gov. Moses has taken the stump for Chamberlain. Yesterday Chamberlain, Moses, and colored Congressman Elliott, went to Sumter, the home of Moses, where Judge Green, the Independent Republican candidate also resides and has great personal popularity. A mass-meeting of the colored Republicans of the county was called, but they refused to hear either Chamberlain, Moses, or Elliott, drowning their voices amid cheers for Green. An Independent Republican meeting was organized and addressed by several local speakers in denunciation of the Chamberlain-Moses Party, who returned to Columbia indignant at being refused a hearing.

## A BORDER WAR IMMINENT.

### MEXICANS ORGANIZING A RAID ON TEXAS—THE TROOPS AND PEOPLE READY FOR THEM.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 11.—A special dispatch from Brownsville says that the organization of bandits to invade Texas has been partially suspended on account of high water. The country on this side is almost impassible. Information received from undoubted sources indicate that their plan of operation is to strike the detachment of troops which has been stationed to prevent the crossing of stolen cattle, and then to murder and rob generally. Gen. Cortena heads the movement. The people on this side are organizing to defend themselves. The military are in possession of the facts, and are on the alert. Mounted men are held ready to move at short notice. A border war has never been more imminent.

The railroad between this city and the Brazos, which was so badly damaged by the late storm, is still out of order.

## POST-OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following were the Post-Office changes during the week ending Oct. 10, 1874:

*New-England.*—Postmasters appointed—John R. Rogers, North Windham, Cumberland County, Me.; Andrew J. Long, East Charleston, Orleans County, Vt.; Alanson McNall, West Enosburg, Franklin County, Vt.; John S. Wells, Hebron, Tolland County, Conn.; Albert Seymour, Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn. Discontinued—North Amity, Aroostook County, Me.

*New-York.*—Postmasters appointed—George Schuyler, Wayne Four Corners, Steuben County.

*Pennsylvania.*—Established—Mason, Venango County, James Mason, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—G. S. Parsons, Cherry Flats, Tioga County; Thomas Neasue, Coal City, Venango County; Elias B. Herr, Creswell, Lancaster County; Buce Elmore, English Centre, Lycoming County; J. W. Fleming, Frampton, Clarion County; Darius Carleton, Hammond, Tioga County; Henry J. Smith, Kossuth, Clarion County; George Askin, Louella, Delaware County; Henry B. Harnish, Mason and Dixon, Franklin County; Francis G. Van Nostran, Riverside, Northumberland County; John Varien, Sugar Creek, Venango County; Franklin F. Hendricks, Swankville, Montgomery County.

*Maryland.*—Postmasters Appointed—William Loockerman, Concord, Caroline County; Henry Fitzmaurice, Ilchester Mills, Howard County.

*Delaware.*—Postmaster Appointed—A. W. Small, Lincoln, Sussex County.

### A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—Edward P. Sipler, who has a wife and three children, came to Washington several months ago, and has since been in charge of a large circular saw used for cutting heavy timber in the Navy-yard. Yesterday afternoon, while adjusting the guides of the saw, which was running at the rate of 800 revolutions per minute, he missed his strike, when the weight of the hammer-head carried him in front of the saw, which instantly cut off his head and next his right arm. The horror-stricken employes endeavored to render assistance, but another revolution cut his body in twain about the hips. In the mangling process the left arm was bared entirely, the flesh being torn off, and in other places hanging in shreds.

### A GREAT PROPERTY IN LITIGATION.

CALDWELL, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The Clerk of the County Court here desires information of the present residence of John Hogland, who in 1820, jointly with Terrence McCune, became owner of 1,980 acres of land in Tioga County, Penn., which is now worth over $5,000,000 and in course of litigation. It was sold for taxes in 1838, and now the heirs of McCune are claiming their share in it, and are anxious that John Hogland or his heirs should share with them equally this immense fortune.

# LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

## GERMANY.

### THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE COUNT VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The friends of Count Von Arnim having petitioned for his release on account of ill-health, physicians were appointed by the Government to examine the prisoner's condition. They have make a report recommending a change in the place of confinement, as air and exercise are necessary. The Count will probably be removed to a sanitary establishment in the suburbs of Berlin.

## THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

### THE INSURGENTS WAITING FOR REINFORCEMENTS BEFORE ATTACKING THE CAPITAL.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 11.—No general engagement has yet taken place between the Government troops and the insurgents. Gen. Rivas, the commander of the main body of the insurgents, is waiting for reinforcements before moving on the capital.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

### AUTHORITATIVE DENIAL OF THE REPORTED DECLARATION OF WAR.

The following appears in the Boston *Transcript* of Saturday, as a special telegram:

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A Yeddo dispatch says the Japanese Government authorizes an official denial of the reported declaration of war between China and Japan.

## MEXICO.

### PRESIDENT LERDO SEEKING RE-ELECTION—BITTER DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 1, via HAVANA, Oct. 11.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz has reconsidered his determination to retire from public life. He is in the city, and will take his seat in Congress. The division between the Liberals and Conservatives still exists. It is said that President Lerdo desires to be elected for another term. This may have serious consequences. In the last Presidential campaign the pledge was put forward that the President would not seek a re-election, and on this account he was supported by the Diaz party.

The debates in Congress of late have been very excited, and even disorderly, the troubles in the States of Morelos, Yucatan, and Oajaca, and the accusations against the Governor of the Puebla, Jalisco, and San Luis Potosi, furnishing themes of bitter contention.

## SAN DOMINGO.

### THE WRECK OF THE ALSATIA.

HAVANA, Oct. 11.—Advices from Nassau to the 3d inst. report that the steamer Relief which went to Puerto Plata to save the German steamer Alsatia, had returned, finding that she could render no assistance. The Relief would leave for New York on the 6th.

## THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

### A SHARP AND DECISIVE BLOW STRUCK AT THE CHEYENNES AND OTHERS—FIVE CAMPS SURPRISED BY GEN. MACKENZIE.

IN THE FIELD WITH GEN. MACKENZIE'S EXPEDITION, Oct. 1, via FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 11.—Gen. Mackenzie, after repelling two attacks by the Indians on his column on the 26th and 27th of September, marched all night on the 27th and surprised at sunrise the following morning five camps of the Cheyennes and allies situated in the cañon Citro Blanco, on Jute Creek, near the fork of the Red River.

A decisive blow was inflicted. The troops captured and destroyed over 100 lodges and their entire outfit, comprising robes, munitions of warfare, &c., 1,420 horses and mules, of which 1,040 were at once killed.

The bodies of four Indians who were killed were brought in. Our loss was one soldier slightly wounded.

Gen. Mackenzie is in pursuit, with thirty days supplies.

## MURDERS.

### TWO FATAL ENCOUNTERS IN PHILADELPHIA ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 11.—Last night three young men, John Slavens, Charles Lewis, and John Kelly, assaulted Thomas McNamara, aged forty years, at the corner of Front and Spruce streets. He was knocked down without provocation, and was kicked and beaten about the head, face, and body. He was taken to his home at No. 311 Controller street, where his wounds were thought not to be serious. This morning he was found dead in bed. Slavens and Kelly were arrested last night. Lewis is still at large.

Last night there was a dance at the house of John Wilhelm, on the banks of the Schuylkill, below the gas-works, at which about twenty Germans were present. They were joined by four or five Americans, and a row occurred about 2:30 o'clock this morning, when one of the latter was kicked out. He was followed up by George Walz, a German, who fired three or four times at the party. The first shot struck Stewart Jameson, aged nineteen, in the neck, inflicting a wound from which he died in half an hour. At a farm-house in the vicinity, Walz and Wilhelm, proprietors, and three others, were arrested. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and a verdict was rendered that death was caused by shooting by Walz, who is committed for trial.

### PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAYS IN MANCHESTER, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 11.—This evening, in a drunken row in Murphy's saloon on Merrimack street, a blade of a pocket-knife was driven an inch through the skull of Ira Bryant. The injury will probably prove fatal. Murphy, the keeper of the place, was badly cut about the head and face with broken bottles. John Cronan and William Devine have been arrested.

Another bloody fracas occurred this evening on Bridge street, in which one John Moriarty was stabbed in the leg and abdomen. The injuries are likely to prove fatal. No arrests were made.

### THE MEXICAN MURDERER PAREZ, ALIAS CHICON, KILLED AFTER MURDERING A MAN.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 11.—The notorious murderer Francisco Parez, alias Chicon, who shot and killed Mr. Alexander, a merchant of this city, on the 1st of August, 1872, was killed yesterday evening. He shot and killed a hack-driver in Matamoras, and met and wounded another, who closed in on him and killed him with a knife.

### FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11.—A shooting affray between Lucas Granconi and B. Ambromovicht resulted in the death of Granconi.

### A MAN MORTALLY WOUNDS HIS WIFE AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Lawrence Grace, an Irishman, about twenty-seven years of age, living about five miles south of this village—at Buskirk's Bridge—murdered his wife to-day by cutting two long, deep gashes in her abdomen with a razor, and then repaired to another part of the house and committed suicide by cutting his throat. Grace had been arrested in this village several times previously for disorderly conduct, and had the reputation of having a desperate character. Mrs. Grace is not yet dead, but cannot live. No cause can be assigned for the deed except from sheer brutality on the part of the husband. Coroner Clark, of this village, has gone to take charge of the deceased, and an investigation may possibly bring out other facts.

## THE WEATHER.

### SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued rising in the Northwest and on the lakes, and thence to Missouri and the Ohio Valley, with north-west winds, cold, clear, or partly cloudy weather. North-west to south-west winds, rising barometer, cooler and partly cloudy weather prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. Light, variable winds, rising barometer, clear, cooler weather in Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States. The rivers have risen at Evansville and Oil City and fallen at Fort Sully, Cairo, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lake region and New-England, rising barometer, west to north-west winds, and partly cloudy and clear weather, with occasional frosts, especially around Lake Erie.

*For the Middle States, rising barometer, north-west winds, decidedly cooler, and generally clear weather, with frosts in the northern and north-western portion.*

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Arkansas and Kentucky, high barometer, north-west to north-east winds, low temperature, clear weather, and frosts, except in Arkansas and Southern Kentucky.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

| | 1873. | 1874. | | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 55° | 58° | 3:30 P. M. | 72° | 68° |
| 6 A. M. | 50° | 58° | 6 P. M. | 62° | 64° |
| 9 A. M. | 62° | 60° | 9 P. M. | 54° | 58° |
| 12 M. | 65° | 63° | 12 P. M. | 55° | 54° |

Average temperature yesterday....60⅜°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....59⅜°

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large frame building in St. Thomas, Ontario, known as the Dufferin House, owned by J. Hanley, and unoccupied for some time past, was destroyed by fire last evening. It began in a structure adjoining, which was also destroyed. Loss about $10,000; partially covered by insurance. It is believed to be a case of incendiarism.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the hat store of Abram Jacobs, on the first floor of No. 156 Third avenue, causing $1,500 damage to stock. Fully insured. The flames extended to the fancy-goods store of Lena Leser, adjoining, damageing the stock to the extent of $250. Herman Ossusky, a dealer in second-hand clothing in the basement, sustains a loss of $50. The building is owned by Edward Richards, of Twelfth street and Third avenue, and is damaged $500.

At 7:15 P. M. yesterday a kerosene lamp exploded in the apartments of Joseph Isaacs, on the top floor of No. 337 Eighth aveuue, setting fire to the furniture, &c., and causing $200 damage. John Wright, of Hook and Ladder No. 3, rescued a child from suffocation.

## BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, is among the hotel arrivals at Washington.

A large number of workmen are engaged at the Capitol, painting, replacing carpets, and making other preparations for the meeting of Congress.

Henry Chamberlain, who escaped from the Lewistown, Me., lockup, on Wednesday, with handcuffs on, was arrested in Portland last night.

The French bark Eliza Prosper, which was siezed by United States officers at Rockland, Me., has been libeled and is now in the possession of the United States Marshal.

In a game of Lacrosse at Montreal, Saturday afternoon, for the junior championship of the Dominion, between the Tecumsehs, of Toronto, and the Victorias, of Montreal, the former were victorious.

The engraving of the stock certificate for the Commercial Board of Finance, a beautiful and elaborate design, is in progress at the United States Treasury Bureau of Printing and Engraving, but it is not known when the entire work will be completed.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The Governors of Virginia and Texas refused to take part in the convention of Democratic Governors which the Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee proposed to call.

Ex-Senator Hunter, of Virginia, is writing a political history of the country. That portion relating to the attempted establishment of a Southern Confederacy will doubtless be of great interest.

The Montgomery *Journal* promises a large Republican vote in Northern Alabama, and predicts a Republican victory in the State if a fair and quiet election is had.

Mr. Jacob Emerick, a veteran Abolitionist and temperance advocate, has refused to be a Prohibition candidate for Congress in the Third District of Ohio. He says he will not do anything to aid the Democrats, directly or indirectly.

Senator Brownlow has concluded not to enter the Congressional canvass in the Second District of Tennessee. This leaves the race to Jacob M. Thornburgh, Republican, and George W. Mabry, Democrat.

Judge William M. Groo has declined the "Temperance" nomination for Governor of this State. The Newburg *Journal* thinks Ex-Gov. Clark would do the same thing if it were properly represented to him that he is serving no good cause by remaining in the field; and it says: "We are under the impression, from what we hear, that he will soon be given the opportunity to do so, on the request of his friends."

The Auburn *Advertiser* relates this: "When Gov. Dix began his address in reply to Mayor Ross's welcome at the depot, to-day, in his full, clear, round voice, which could be heard distinctly in every quarter of the spacious depot, we overheard a gentleman remark to a friend: "Why, I'd made up my mind that the Governor was a man sixty years of age or more, but I guess he isn't more than fifty."

In a speech in Lansing, Mich., the other day, Senator Chandler asked: "Who are carpet-baggers? I am not a carpet-bagger, because I came here before the State did. Neither is my friend Trowbridge, for he was born here. But four-fifths of all the people within the sound of my voice are carpet-baggers in the common acceptance of the term."

An Ohio paper gives a list of Democratic defalcations in county offices in that State, as follows: Monroe, amount undetermined; Wayne, $20,000; Holmes, $32,000; Darke, $37,000; Fairfield, $100,000; Butler, $150,000.

Col. John H. Savage, of Tennessee, and Ex-President Johnson have long been bitter political enemies, and have not spoken to each other for twenty years. The latter made an appointment to speak at Lebanon on Friday last, and his life-long antagonist announced that he would be on hand at the same time and place. There probably was a lively time.

### THE LINCOLN MONUMENT DEDICATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 11.—Members of the press attending the Lincoln Monument dedication and the Army of the Tennessee reunion, in this city on Wednesday and Thursday next, are requested to provide themselves with written credentials and report on their arrival to the Press Reception Committee, at the *State Journal* office. Every facility will be afforded and courtesy extended to members of the press.

### PARK STREET CHURCH, BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Rev. W. H. H. Murray, pastor of the Park Street Church, tendered his resignation to-day. It is caused, he says, by the failure of the church to provide an assistant for the relief of his labor, and a more central and convenient edifice for worship. Feeling his usefulness impaired thereby, he resigns.

# TRAVELS IN LOUISIANA.

## THE BAYOU COUNTRY.

### FROM NEW-ORLEANS TO SHREVEPORT ON HORSEBACK—SCENES BY THE WAY—THE PLANTERS AND THE NEGROES—RAISING COTTON.

*From Our Special Correspondent.*

ALEXANDRIA, La., Monday, Oct. 5, 1874.

When I announced to gentlemen in New-Orleans my intention of riding on horseback straight through to Shreveport, they heartily applauded my design, than which they declared no better way could be found of discovering the real state of Southern affairs. "For," said Major B——, "we have been so cruelly misrepresented up North that we despair of justice. Our country is so unsettled, so denuded of railways and telegraphs, so cut up by want of communication into little sections, that we have no public opinion strong enough to combat that of the North. Hence we depend entirely upon the thoughts and feelings of others, and as—without offense to you—these have been bitterly unjust and hostile, we have suffered in proportion." And here broke in an old commission broker, the owner of half a dozen plantations—a man beloved by every one. "If you do what you say," said he, "I will give you letters of introduction to my friends along your road. For in the way that you are going to travel, you will see no hotels, and in the small villages the people will not take in strangers without considerable urging. Our method is to stop each night at the house of some planter with whom we are acquainted, and thus to pass from hand to hand. I will furnish you with letters that will carry you to Shreveport almost, and the gaps you can fill up by making acquaintances."

The Major said, "Just say who you are and what your desire is, and you may rely upon it that you will be as welcome to every planter as a favorable sign for his crop. They will only be too eager to tell you everything and to show you everything, and if you are a fair, candid man, and relate what you glean faithfully, you will render our country a very great service. You go armed, of course."

I withdrew from my vest pocket the most feminine of penknives, about an inch and a half long. "There is my Arkansas toothpick," said I, giving it a ferocious twirl.

There was a hearty burst of laughter at this, but the Major, who seemed to take a very great interest in my undertaking, rejoined, "It is not in Louisiana that you will ever want more than you have now, but on the border line between us and the Texans are many rough and disorderly characters, who partly live by horse-stealing; and, if you ride a nice animal they may take a fancy to it, which a good revolver would nip in the bud. However, you can go by rail from Shreveport, and at any rate there is no necessity for your ever traveling at night-time."

My preparations for departure were soon made, and, after consulting a very excellent traveling map of Louisiana, for which, by the bye, I had to pay a most exorbitant price, I resolved to ship myself and mare to the mouth of the Red River by steamer, and then ride through the bayou country to Alexandria, then skirt through pine woods and river bottoms on to Colfax, and learn all the facts relating to the massacre there; then on to Natchitoches, where I had letters; then on to Coushatta, to examine into that horrible business, also, and so arrive at Shreveport. In pursuance of this design, I embarked on the gorgeous steamer, the Robert E. Lee, traversing the Mississippi between St. Louis and New-Orleans. My friend the Major was there to bid me God speed and to introduce me to the Captain and to all the friends who might be on board. There was a goodly number of them, as it happened, and I am bound to say that, on every introduction after the Major had explained my object, every countenance flushed with pleasure, and many exclaimed with emphasis, "That's what we want!" In spite of my entreaties, the Captain forbade the clerks to receive fare for myself or for my mare, waving his hand as if pushing the money away, and swearing that he looked upon me as fulfilling a public mission, and in that sense entitled to travel free. A numerous party of us adjourned to the upper deck, where I met another gentleman to whom I was introduced with all the explanations. He happened to be the Mayor of Bayou Sara, and begged me so earnestly to land there and ascertain the exact truth of their troubles that I assented willingly, and, accordingly, next morning I disembarked there and went to his pleasant home, half-way between Bayou Sara and the neighboring town of St. Francisville. The two places really are one, to all intents and purposes, Bayou Sara proper being merely the commercial part, from its position on the Mississippi.

The cordiality and kindness of the people were boundless, and when I expressed my wish to see men who lived twenty or even thirty miles away, some one would inevitably hitch up his horse and go after them. Assisted in this manner, I had no difficulty whatsoever in arriving at all the facts in the case in two days, and on the third I embarked again on the packet, and three hours after was landed at the mouth of the Red River. Here my travels really commenced, and here I was to make the acquaintance of my horse, and to learn what sort of an animal I had for the long trip I contemplated. The stage for Alexandria started from the same point, and there was a sort of hotel, where dinner was provided after some hours for the two passengers in the vehicle and for myself. The water was a decided green, and tasted something like an infusion of pine, and, as after tasting it I stared, the proprietor of the hotel volunteered the explanation that the roof was new. Everybody seemed satisfied with this save myself, and as I evidently did not understand, he went on: "We have just finished this house. Before then we used to live on the wharf boat where your things were landed. The roofs are quite new, and that gives a taste of the pine to the water." I asked him "Why?" and everybody began to laugh. "Why," retorted his wife, "you must be a stranger here, I reckon, not to know that. We have no water here except the rain water which falls on the roofs and collects in a cistern. And, what's more, all through the Bayou country it's the same thing."

One of the passengers, a swarthy, heavily-bearded Jew, said politely enough, "The soil, Sir, of this country, is entirely alluvial. You may go down twenty feet, and you'll still find the same soil." "Yes, and thirty feet, and in some places forty," broke in a man, evidently a mechanic, who sat at the board and ate faithfully with his knife. "There's no wells and no springs, and them—what d'ye call them wells that you bore for?"—

"Artesian wells," I hazarded.

"Ah! Artesian wells—that's it—well, they aint possible here. Folks have tried them, and give it up."

After this I gave it up, too, and drank the water with as good a grace as possible, though it did remind me of Mr. Pumblechook's tar-water. After dining I left the house, and settled for my meal and for my horse's feed in the old ice of the wharf-boat, (a dismantled steamer of large size,) and was by no means delighted at the appearance of my change. "It's all the same through the country," the man said in answer to my look; "it passes as well as if it was brand-new." This was consoling to hear, because at a first glance it seemed improbable, as the bills were so old, so ragged, so dirty, that no trace of green was left in them. However, I pocketed them with as cheerful a look of content as I could conjure up, and mounted my horse, which was in waiting for me. I soon made the agreeable discovery that for speed and easy gait I had quite an acquisition, but it was very evident that she had never been in the country before, for she was startled at everything. Her head kept going from side to side, glancing with suspicion at every stump and pole, and at a trunk of a tree in the road she gave a jump that nearly unseated me. As she repeated this performance at every black thing that at all resembled a snake, I came to the conclusion that she was very timid, and that the horses in the stables at New-Orleans had been in some fashion telling her yarns about the snakes in the wild country along the plantations of the Red River region. Putting aside this nervousness, she was very gentle, very playful, very sociable, trotted easily, galloped well and fast, but walked slowly. The last is a pace seldom used by town residents, and yet it is the one most important for travelers, so that it became necessary for me to teach her to walk fast, and, as she was very docile, this was not unpleasant.

We had started at about 3 o'clock, and I made up my mind to rest for the night at Simmsport, about twelve miles from the wharf-boat. The road lay along the Atchafalaya; on the river side heavy timber trees, cypresses, water-oaks, and green trees made the scene dark and sombre, quite hiding the pleasant flow of the waters. But on the other side the land was open and displayed a long stretch of cotton-fields, with patches here and there of corn. It was by no means a smiling land, for the overflow of the river in the early Summer had been so late that the crops were not planted in time. The cotton was partly eaten by caterpillars, and between the rows were huge weeds, taller than the cotton itself. There were no houses of planters, but at intervals I saw the huts of the negroes, tenanted chiefly by fat children, for both men and women were in the fields picking what cotton there was. I stopped and talked with them. The land, they said, belonged to a white gentleman, and they worked it on shares. It was a bad year, and they would not make half a crop. "What do you consider a good crop?" I asked. "'Bout a bale to the acre," one of them replied; "but thar isn't the hafe of a bale dar," pointing to the field where the cotton plants had been so completely eaten by the caterpillars that nothing was left save the stalks and the bolls of cotton. The caterpillars will not touch the bolls, but they rob the plant of its vitality, and the bolls drop off or wither up. "How about the corn?" They shrugged their shoulders. "Thar isn't any cone," they all replied, and truly such was the appearance of the corn-patches. "De dry spell kill de cone 'bout hear," said an old nig, whose hair and whiskers were snow-white. "Do you all plant sweet potatoes?" "Some does, some doesn't," he replied; "most on us plants a little tobaccer for our own usin'." "Does it grow well?" I asked. "Yes, Sir; grows powerful well." They did not seem to care very much about the failure of their crops, and loitered round as if glad of an excuse for not going on with their labors. The women kept on picking, and when I rode away the men joined them slowly.

At Simmsport I crossed the Atchafalaya by a ferry-boat managed by a negro, who, however, did not receive the money, but told me to pay at the stage-house. Here they were full, and wouldn't accommodate me for the night, but sent me a mile and a half beyond the village to the house of a German planter, who gave temporary accommodations for exorbitant remuneration, as the *World* would say. This gentleman received me politely, and mourned with me over the state of the country. I condoled with him over the damage to the crops from the overflow, and over the loss of his favorite breeding sow, which had been shot by negroes. He explained that during the whole year the colored people had been pretty badly off. Where they worked on shares they were obliged to live on credit, and as last year the cotton crop was short, they had not paid up on that score, and the merchants had given them very short credit this year. The kindness of the old planters had prevented them from downright starvation, but they had been very short of meat, and killed it wherever they found it. In this manner his breeding sow had come to grief; but as she managed to reach home before dying, the negro who shot her had nothing for his pains, and my German friend gave me fresh pork steaks from her body. Although I am not of the race of Moses, neither do I recognize his laws, yet I am satisfied that fresh pork in a hot climate is only another name for nightmare and indigestion generally, to say nothing of the worm that never dieth—*trichina spiralis*—so I made my supper upon a piece of corn-bread and a glass of water. There was coffee, but it was muddy and bad, and I preferred to forego it. In the morning there was fried salt pork and muddy coffee again, and a little bill of two dollars, which I paid with internal smiles.

I was now in the bayou country proper, for having left the Atchafalaya I now skirted a bayou that ran into it. It may here be well to explain what a bayou is. It is a running stream which has its rise in a river, and goes back to it again. Now, on the left bank of the Red River, from Alexandria down to the Atchafalaya, and from that point down to the Teche country and Berwick's Bay upon the Gulf, the whole land is intersected by these bayous, which seem to have sprung into existence from an effort of nature to get rid of the Red River water in times past. The theory of geologists is that the Red River in remote ages did not enter the Mississippi at all, but ran to the sea, the present Atchafalaya being the lower half. But it came within the attraction of the Mississippi, which was so great that it dragged the Red River into itself where in former years the big river made a great bend. The small river, however, did not unite very cordially, and when the stream of the Mississippi left the bend, and made a direct channel for itself, the Atchafalaya burst out of the deserted bend and made its way independently to the sea. Before this was accomplished, however, numerous attempts were made on a small scale, and these are the bayous which form a perfect net-work on the west side of the Mississippi. The truth of this theory seems established by the soil, which is everywhere the red loam of the Red River country, the alluvium of the Atchafalaya being also identical even down to the sea. As I traveled on, sometimes in one bayou, sometimes along another, I noticed that in every case the bayou land was higher than elsewhere, and that the ground sloped back gradually from these streams, the effect being that the forests in the rear were swampy in flood time. This peculiarity results apparently from the water of the Red River having made the bayou banks in the old times as it moved in seeking for a channel to the sea. And this shows that in alluvial countries the banks are made by the rivers themselves, and therefore that the proposed plan of Capt. James Eads for opening the South-west pass of the Mississippi to deep water is founded upon an exact understanding of a natural law.

Many of these bayous are navigable, and as all the plantations are on the ridges of land extending from them to the tracts of swamp forest in the low plains beyond, the time will doubtless come when a thorough internal system of natural canals will be inaugurated which will make this region a marvel of wealth. As I rode further and further on, the cotton and corn presented a better appearance, but I am constrained to say I soon found out that whenever I saw a really good crop it belonged to a white man. I conversed with everybody along the road, and found out that the negro, when working for himself on shares, is a shiftless cultivator. His farming was invariably marked by weeds, his cotton plants were eaten by caterpillars, his corn was choked with crab-grass, his mules were poor and overworked. I met many colored men riding on little Creole ponies, as if it was not harvest time, and saw others lounging at the doors of their cabins, smoking and indulging in the *dolce far niente*, as if there was no such thing as debt, or difficulties, or short crops in this world. I halted for the night at Cotton-post, and after visiting half a dozen houses, and expressing in vain my willingness to pay whatever might be asked, I was taken in by a Creole with a great show of reluctance. However, after I commenced talking French to him, I quite won his heart, and was taken in and introduced to Madame, his spouse, and to various other members of his family—a very large one, by the bye. He sent for whisky, thinking that, of course, I must want a drink, and told his garçon (very sun-burned and white-headed) to bring in some neighbors. When the whisky and the friends arrived, there was quite an exhibition of Gallic eloquence; I was welcomed more like a French emigré who had come to settle among them than like a stranger who had been admitted with great difficulty. And by the shrill cries of the poultry, and the activity of the young ladies of the house, I was made aware of a tremendous supper in course of preparation. When it was ready the friends trooped off, and I was ushered to the dining-room, where a table very nicely set, awaited us. There was roast beef, very tender and good, chicken gumbo, with rice and sasafras, sweet potatoes finely roasted in the ashes, and splendid wheaten bread made as it should be, like cake, without any soda, saleratus, or other such sinful poisons. Right before Madame was an enormous earthenware bowl holding *cafe au lait* with very little coffee and considerable milk, around which was a perfect battery of small basins, and on one side was a little congregation of cups and saucers which she proceeded to fill with strong black coffee for the elders. There was a moments interval as if for a silent grace, and then the gumbo was handed round to everybody. It was excellent, and I ate with appetite and relish. Then the roast beef was cut in slices and the dish handed round, each one taking his *tranche*. Then the coffee came, but as I choose a basin, Madame generously gave me both, and the advice "*versez y*," so I poured the strong coffee from the cup into the basin, and found even then that it was not inconveniently strong. After this I was offered bread and syrup, but refused, accepting, however, a dessert of fresh sugar-cane which was very pleasant.

In the morning, while breakfast was preparing, Monsieur showed me his garden. He had an abundance of peach-trees which had borne well, but very early. He had egg-plant, okra, red peppers, beans, bananas, figs, sugar-cane, and corn, all under cultivation and all doing well. He had also apple-trees, but was not satisfied with the fruit. "*Trop cotonneux, Monsieur*," he observed. With all these riches my friend wore no stockings, though he had shoes on his feet, and I am much mistaken if the good-looking demoiselles, his grown-up daughters, had not been bare-footed and bare-legged until my arrival. Still, the style of living of these Creole French, their contempt for salt food, and their dislike of pork meet with my sincere and hearty approval. For breakfast we had the same food as at the last night's meal, minus the gumbo, and plus some very good butter. My host told me that there were few places like Cotton-post in that region, because they were nearly all small planters, and their children were so numerous and so hardy that they were independent of negro labor. They looked well after their cattle also, and hence suffered nothing from the depredations of colored men whose stealing propensities really amount to an instinct of dishonesty. And these French people were really rich in cattle, having abundance of cows and calves and beeves, but it seems there is no market for such possessions at present, there being an unaccountable prejudice in favor of salt pork, which will very slowly wear away.

I paid my friend what he asked, and with many expressions of mutual esteem resumed my road, and was soon in the pleasant village of Evergreen. Here I had a letter to an old gentleman, a sugar planter, who was also agent for the plantations of a New-Orleans friend, indeed, of the old gentleman who had given me the letters. He received me very cordially, and we had many long conversations about the status of the colored men, and the disposition of the planters toward them. And, right here I will remark that the misrepresentations of the matter which have been sent up North, are so maliciously false that the readers of the TIMES will find it hard to reconcile what I have to write with their previous knowledge. The fact is that the planters have no other labor than the colored man, and have been so desirous of getting sufficient hands, that the game has been entirely in the hands of the latter. The political attraction of great cities, and the inducements of white scalawags have tempted away so many laborers from the plantations that there was a scarcity, felt all the more acutely because the planters, in their frantic efforts to free themselves from debt, planted all the ground that they possibly could. There were two reasons why the share system was adopted. In the first place, the negroes desired it, and in the second place a majority of the planters had no money to pay wages. But for the past three years the crops have been bad, and nobody has made any money. In those cases where the planters kept the stores and furnished goods to the negroes on credit, they have been broken by giving too much credit in expectation of a good crop; in the others, where there were merchants who gave credit to the negroes they also have been bankrupted. Only individuals have made money, but generally the State has steadily retrograded. The upshot has been that a general preference is being felt by both laborers and land-holders for the wages system, both because it is less speculative, and because it is fairer to the negro, who has not intellect enough to comprehend how much he is spending on the credit system. The sugar-planters, who are generally men of means, have adopted almost universally the wages plan, and their negroes are well satisfied, though they have not been taught to save yet. The cotton planters would adopt the same plan but for the fact that they have not the money.

The facts in relation to the cotton planting in Louisiana bring out in beautiful strength the good points of the negro character. They are the most affectionate people in the world, and the most forgiving. Cotton is notoriously a royal road to wealth, and the impoverished aristocracy of Louisiana went to work planting cotton to get once more an even start with the world. Their former slaves stayed with them in hundreds of instances upon the mere hope of wages. "You'll do well yet, Masser Henry. God bless ye; we'll take our chance. Its suah to be a good crop." But planting successfully cannot be done by the mere effort of the will. "Go West, young man, and be a farmer," is a mocking-bird cry very easy to be said, but quite impracticable. And so the *jeunesse dorée* of the South went to planting, and were their own overseers, and tried to do something with nothing, and failed inevitably year after year. Still, the patient, unpaid negroes stayed on, and encouraged them and said, "Go in again, Masser Henry, we's stay with you. Give us our cone meal and our poke, and wes wait until the good crop." The corn and the pork were furnished until the merchant would give no more credit, and then the system was changed, and working on shares was instituted. The negro could get credit for his share of the crop, so that he could feed himself, and the planter furnished nothing but the land, the teams, the seed, the tools, and the wagons. And now the crops have been so bad that the negroes cannot get credit, and the hard-pan of cash has at length been reached. No honest man will now work on the wages system unless he can pay the wages. But it must be confessed that Northern adventurers come in and lease plantations, giving the crop as security for the rental. The negroes are so confiding that they will always trust to a white man, and they work away for a whole year, and then when the crops are sold Mr. Adventurer steals away and does not pay them a red cent. Perhaps the readers of THE TIMES will not believe that any man could be so base. Luckily I can give the name of one, Hon. Mr. Sypher, member of Congress from Louisiana, who was counted in by the wholesale forgery of affidavits in the Plaquemines District, *vide* Congressional report of speech of Hon. Matt Carpenter, Jan. 29 and 30, 1874, on Louisiana affairs.

The remedy for this state of things is two-fold—one the gradual incoming from Missouri and Alabama of farmers with capital, who take the places of the impoverished planting aristocracy of the past; the other is the institution of Granges, which will make it their business to see that the laborers are not cheated of their hire. For if the confidence which the negro feels in the white man's honesty now were to be destroyed the result would be that Louisiana would relapse into pristine barbarism. As for the stories of planters shooting down their negroes to avoid paying them their wages, or giving them their share of the crop it is an absolute lie. The negroes, unless controlled by white influences, will quarrel with each other and commit murder, a thing not to be avoided under the present administration. For all power has been taken away from the local ward magistrates, and the parish and district judges are scalawags, who connive with crime to make political capital. The Grangers desire to restore order out of chaos, by getting back once more an active local magistracy who can punish crime on the spot. They desire, moreover, to make such concerted efforts as will drive away all adventurers who want to profit by the careless, unthinking confidence of the colored man, and to make regulations for a standard price of labor that shall be agreed upon by mutual consent. They believe, moreover, that in time they can teach the negro to save. Until he has learned that lesson all the desires of the North for him are but dreams, unsubstantial coinages of the brain. We Republicans hoped for the freedmen a condition resembling that of the yeomen of England. We wanted to see them possessed of some fifty acres of land; sturdy, frugal, industrious; cultivating with skill, investing with prudence, educating their children in the love of law and order, becoming year by year a source of wealth to their State, and of pride to the whole country. Such is the docility, affection, and trusting nature of the negro that in 300 or 400 years this may become fact. At present it is the merest poesy. The negro is idle, thieving, and hopelessly ignorant. In the course of many generations, when he has learned the sanctity of property and the necessity of labor; when he feels the tugging of those ambitions which are at the root of genuine industry, he will realize what has been hoped of him. He is in the acorn stage now, and those who want to see him an oak will have to possess their souls in patience. Such an institution as a free yeomanry does not spring up in a few years from an enslaved people, even among the proud Caucasians. Let those who hope this of the negro count how many years elapsed from Runnymede before there was a yeoman class in England. When they have done that, let them wait in patience for the negro, and not slander the kindest friends he has—the Southern landholders—by swearing that their malice prevents him from rising. In a future letter I will give details of some efforts that have been made by them to help him rise, which have failed because he cannot rise.

GAR.

## THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

### THE STATUE OF THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR IN POSITION ON ITS PEDESTAL.

*From the Springfield (Ill.) State Journal.*

The bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, executed by Larkin G. Mead for the Lincoln Monument at Oak Ridge, is now in position on the pedestal prepared for it. Here, where Abraham Lincoln was known and loved in the relations of both public and private life, the number of those who are qualified to judge of the merits of a work of this sort may be counted by thousands, and it is therefore no small praise that those who have seen it are generally enthusiastic in their praise of its fidelity to the original, especially in those strong features of the countenance, which, to his intimate friends, bespoke the man. In contemplating it, it is impossible not to realize that it is the semblance of the form of Abraham Lincoln, massive in frame, rugged and strong in intellect, and sympathetic in feeling, as he appeared to us in life, that stands before us.

The approaching dedicatory exercises, the preparations for which are now well under way, promise to demonstrate anew the hold which Abraham Lincoln had upon the love and veneration of his fellow-citizens of this and other States. There seems a peculiar propriety that Lincoln's ardent friend and admirer, the eloquent and sympathetic Oglesby, should deliver the oration, and that the President and Cabinet should lend dignity and honor to an occasion which will soon become historic. It is appropriate that the event should occur simultaneously with the reunion of one of those societies met to commemorate the experiences and victories of the war with which his official career was so intimately associated, and of which his life was the crowning and most costly sacrifice. The occasion promises to be second only in mournful and touching interest to that on the 4th of May, 1865, when the remains of Abraham Lincoln, after a triumphal march through the land unparalleled in the annals of the illustrious dead, were committed to their resting place in the hallowed ground of Oak Ridge, amid the unchecked tears of thousands.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The following are additional Republican nominations in this State:

CORTLAND COUNTY.—For Member of Assembly, Daniel E. Whitmore; Coroners, Drs. M. L. Halbert and William M. Bradford; Justice of Sessions, Theron N. Hollister.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.—For Justices of Sessions, Silas Baldwin and William P. Smith; Special County Surrogate, Worth Chamberlin; Coroner, David McFalls; Superintendent of the Poor, Frederick P. Balch.

FULTON COUNTY.—For Member of Assembly, John Sunderlin; Sheriff, A. J. Kasson; County Clerk, W. S. McKie; Overseer of the Poor, L. S. Capron; District Attorney, Jerry Keck; Justice of Sessions, W. J. Robb; Coroners, R. H. Cameron, J. K. Thorn, George Kieth, C. C. Kasson.

BROOME COUNTY.—For Member of Assembly, George Sherwood; District Attorney, Theodore F. McDonald; Superintendent of the Poor, Evander Spaulding; Justice of Sessions, Roger W. Hinds; School Commissioner, Western District, Stephen D. Wilbur.

OTSEGO COUNTY.—For District Attorney, Henry M. Aylesworth; Coroners, Dr. Charles W. Fox and John Drake; Sessions, Daniel C. Winton; Member of Assembly, First District, Harvey W. Brown.

WYOMING COUNTY.—For Member of Assembly, Samuel W. Tewksbury; District Attorney, Andrew J. Knight; County Treasurer, Simeon D. Lewis; Superintendent of the Poor, Benjamin F. Bristol; Coroners, Warren L. Hawes, John H. Wheeldon; Justice of Sessions, Irving E. Blackmer.

CHENANGO COUNTY.—For Member of Assembly, E. J. Loomis; District Attorney, George W. Ray; Superintendent of the Poor, Silas W. Berry.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—For District Attorney, John M. Welch; Coroners, Dr. George P. Salmon and Dr. Samuel Moore; Justice of Sessions, Abram Ashley, Jr.

# REV. DR. BELLOWS' CHURCH.

## ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN CONGREGATION.

### HISTORY OF UNITARIANISM IN NEW-YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS—FOUNDING OF THE FIRST SOCIETY IN THIS CITY—A FEW OF ITS EARLY MEMBERS—FULL LISTS OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

Unitarianism in America is of comparatively recent growth. Almost all the other churches, including the orthodox as well as those professing liberal principles, had acquired a foothold in this country, before the promulgation of Unitarianism, as a separate form of belief. The causes of this are not hard to find. Like all new countries, America was peculiarly the home of the working classes. Science, and even the higher forms of religious culture, were shut out, for the time being, from all opportunity for progress. The old Puritan cult which the persecutions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had stamped into the moral being of its converts was stern, simple, and in its harsher and more rugged phases in strict conformity with the gloomy surroundings of the early settlers. For fully a century nothing milder or more conformable to the needs of man's spiritual nature was either wanted or would have been acceptable. Generation after generation grew up in the same mold, and it was not until the era preceding the Revolution, that a moral revolt against the teachings of the Calvinistic school became perceptible. Jonathan Mayhew, Pastor of the West Church, in Boston, was among the first to openly advocate Unitarian doctrines. In the year 1753 he preached a number of sermons from the pulpit of his church, distinctly setting forth the unity of God, in opposition to the Trinitarian doctrine. This was followed up in 1756 by the publication of *Ewelyn's Inquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ*, a work which made a great noise in the religious world of that day. At the close of the Revolution, the triumphs of the new school became more numerous and rapid. King's Chapel, Boston, the first Episcopal church in New-England, joined the movement, having first altered the Prayer-book to meet its changed views. Although avowedly opposed to Trinitarianism, this society, through its Pastor elect, Rev. James Freeman, desired to continue in communion with the Episcopalians, and accordingly applied to Bishop Provost, of New-York, inquiring whether the latter would consent to ordain Mr. Freeman "on terms agreeable to him and the proprietors of the church, (King's Chapel.) To this the Bishop replied that so important a subject should be referred to the next General Convention. To this response the congregation of the chapel answered by meeting in November, of the same year, and ordaining their Rector without asking leave of anybody. Such was the origin of the first avowedly Unitarian church in Boston. Its organization was the signal for a long and bitter controversy, which effectually advertised the movement from one end of the land to the other. Mr. Freeman was excommunicated by four of his brother clergy, and himself and his society for a long time felt the odium which in that age was sure to attach itself to all deviations from the beaten path. The advent of the revolutionary movement in Europe, the sympathy extended to it by English Unitarians like Priestly, and the revulsion of feeling which followed the horrible excesses of the Jacobins in France, all tended for the time being to bring the new belief into disrepute. It still continued to advance among the clergy, though many of the latter naturally shrank from the full avowal of their opinions. In the year 1800 the ten Congregational clergymen of Boston were all largely Unitarian in their sentiments, and Harvard University had long ago become noted for its breadth of opinion and teaching in this respect. The election of Rev. Henry Ware, a noted Unitarian, to the Hollis Professorship of Divinity in the same institution, followed in February, 1805, and showed, better than any amount of statistical evidence, the rate at which liberal doctrines were spreading among the clergy. Dr. Kendall, of Plymouth, and Rev. Noah Worcester, of Thornton, N. H., also became distinguished for their open declaration of Unitarian principles. Four years later Rev. Jared Sparks, of Baltimore, rose into prominence as a distinguished professor of Unitarianism. The controversy which followed between himself and Prof. Stuart, of Andover, in which the opposing doctrines were discussed at great length, has become historical. In the year 1821 the first Unitarian church was organized in New-York, under the title of the "First Congregational Church in the City of New-York." Its founders were men and women well known for their moral excellences and intellectual power, who sought a refuge from the intolerance which then existed in this community toward all freedom of individual opinion in matters of religious faith. Among them were such men as Henry and Robert Sedgwick, Henry Sewall, Mr. Van Polanen, Jonathan Goodhue, Elihu Townsend, Joshua Brooks, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Catharine Sedgwick, Henry Wheaton, Robert Ainslie, Nicholas Dean, Daniel Stanton, Daniel Low, William Russell and wife, (Dr. Channing's sister,) William Wheelwright, William Bloodgood, J. Green Pearson, and some others of similar intelligence and worth. Rev. Dr. Henry Ware, Jr., gathered the society and organized the church; Edward Everett preached the dedication sermon. Rev. William Ware was the first minister. The last named was the author of the classic series of novels illustrative of the early history of Christianity, which began with letters from Palmyra. He was a man of exquisite culture, the utmost elevation of personal character, and of the most modest and winning personality. He filled the pastorate until his health failed, finally dying at Cambridge, Mass, after several years' struggle with his disorder. Rev. Dr. Charles Follen, his successor, officiated during the years 1837-8. On the second of January following, Rev. Dr. Bellows, the present Pastor, then in his twenty-fifth year, was installed over the congregation. The ceremony took place in the small, white marble church (since destroyed) in Chambers street, which was the first building occupied by the society. On this occasion, Rev. Ephraim Peabody, of King's Chapel, Boston, preached the sermon. Rev. Dr. Orville Dewey, Rev. William Ware, and other Unitarian ministers assisting.

A colony from this congregation had already moved up town and built a Second Unitarian Church, corner of Prince and Greene streets, some years before 1839, over which Rev. Dr. Lunt was first Pastor, and Dr. Orville Dewey, so justly known for his great talents, high character, and remarkable eloquence, was for twenty years the minister. The First Congregational (Unitarian) Church moved in 1846 into a church built on Broadway, between Prince and Spring streets, and known as "The Church of the Divine Unity." This was occupied for seven years, when it was sold to the Universalist Society, of which Dr. Chapin is now Pastor. The Unitarians then built on their present site the Church of All Souls', completed in 1854 at an entire cost of $170,000, and dedicated in July of the same year. The society itself is now fifty-three years old, and has been the parent of three other organizations in this City and four in Brooklyn, which have colonized from the main body at different intervals. In addition to these, sister societies in Yonkers, Staten Island, Montclair, Newark, and other suburban cities testify to its influence.

The congregation has always been noted for the cultivation, solid worth, and social and moral influence it has possessed; also for its stability, amity, and peace. It is the religious home of men like Peter Cooper, William Cullen Bryant, Jackson S. Schultz, Dorman B. Eaton, Joseph H. Choate, George C. Ward, and other such, and has ever had an array of literary, artistic, philanthropic, and patriotic men and women in its ranks, of political, social, and literary leaders, cautious reformers, and guides in new forms of charity, which have made it among the foremost churches in this community, especially as regards the larger and broader applications of Christianity to public interests. The first ministry at large in this City was started in this Church in 1835—under Dr. Tuckerman's inspiration, who came from Boston to inaugurate the movement. In the daughter Church of the Messiah, originated the first and model society, copied by hundreds of churches since, of aiding poor women to help themselves by supplying them with needle-work at fairer wages than the shops would offer—their industry being afterward sold in a store under the charge of the society. Hospital visiting was first organized by women from this congregation; the flower charity began in New-York from this Church; the Sanitary Commission originated here, and countless other public influences, deeply felt in this community, have emanated from its members. Municipal reform has had no friends so eminent as those this congregation has supplied it, and political corruption, social prejudices, injustice to classes, (among them the clan of actors,) as well as theological bigotry and narrowness, have always met with stern rebuke from its membership. Whatever may be thought of the theology taught in All Souls', (always having been eminently Christian in tone and spirit, however heretical in form,) none who know anything about it will question the high standard of morals advocated and maintained by its leading members—who are always among the best known of our citizens—nor the deeply reverent and spiritual quality of its Sunday worship. There is not a more worshipful body, judged by external appearances, anywhere to be found than in All Souls' Church. It is the resort of intelligent strangers from all parts of the country, although having few attractions for mere sensation-seekers or lovers of crowded houses and bold novelties. There is no attempt to conciliate public sentiment here, and no appeal either to numbers, popular prejudices, superstition, or the taste for false rhetoric or low standards of character. Taken as a whole, both Church and congregation justly deserve the high reputation they have long maintained.

The Board of Trustees for the present year is composed of Nathan Chandler, President; Emerson Foote, Treasurer; J. Harson Rhoades, Secretary; George C. Ward, Henry D. Sedgwick, and others.

### HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.

Henry Whitney Bellows was born in Boston on the 11th of June, 1814, and is consequently in his sixty-first year. At the age of fourteen he entered Harvard University, and four years later transferred his studies to the Cambridge Divinity School. In January, 1839, he was called to his present and only church, thus constituting him another of those examples of attachment between Pastor and people which abound in the religious history of New-York. During the ninth year of his ministry he was one of the promoters of the first Unitarian paper in New-York, the *Christian Inquirer*, to the columns of which he afterward became a frequent and valued editorial contributor. In 1853 he delivered the annual oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of his alma mater. A year later he received the degree of D. D. from Harvard. In 1857 he inaugurated a new social movement in New-York religious society by a series of sermons upon the drama, which created a deep interest both at the time and since. His object, an entirely successful one, was to prove that the stage, in proper hands and under proper management, far from being the evil thing which the orthodox code painted it, was both a harmless amusement and a morally healthful recreation. The effect of his effort was not merely noticeable for a season—it was apparent for years in the elevated tone of the higher class of amusements and the liberalizing influence wrought upon society itself. During this year he was more or less occupied in the editing of a second Unitarian journal, the *Christian Examiner*, which, like its predecessor, was largely indebted to his editorial contributions for whatever of popularity it enjoyed. At the same period he was engaged in delivering a course of lectures at Lowell Institute, Boston, on "The Treatment of Social Diseases," a subject surrounded with difficulties, but which in his hands was made to assume a clearness, and, above all, the importance which it justly merits, notwithstanding the efforts of native and foreign-born empirics to bring it into disrepute. His great work, however, was in connection with the late war, in which the American Sanitary Commission, of which he was the head, established a world-wide reputation. To the conduct of this noble organization he lent his best and most vigorous efforts. Under his management the commission speedily became a national institution. The great Sanitary Fairs in this City and Brooklyn which so stimulated the patriotism of the Metropolis, and at the same time resulted in the most substantial returns to the cause, were in large part under his management and direction. Nor did he pause here. Like every other clear-minded public man, he saw that lasting peace could never be restored to the country until that prime cause of all its woes, slavery, had been effectually destroyed. At an early period of the conflict he took occasion to propound these views in a sermon entitled "The War to End only when the Rebellion Ceases," a production which for prophetical significance was not exceeded by anything in the literature of the time. From first to last he was an uncompromising defender of freedom and the national unity, and, by his example, contributed much toward the patriotic spirit which became so leading a characteristic of the Northern pulpit. Some years after the close of the war, he made an extended tour through England and the Continent of Europe, and on his return embodied his views of European society in "The Old World in its New Face," published in this City in 1868-69.

As a theologian Dr. Bellows has long held a leading position as a representative and expounder of liberal Christianity. Few men in America have done more toward dissipating the dark and gloomy phantasms with which the exaggerated puritanism of a past age had obscured the outlines of true religion. A thoroughly healthy belief in the love and omnipotence of the Almighty, and the certainty that He will not require of human nature more than it is capable of performing, have long been cardinal doctrines with him. But while thus enlisted on the side of every generous aspiration which can animate society, he has never pandered to the morbid sentimentalism which leads to harm. As a reformer he has been cautious and prudent. He has never advocated alterations in the social system or usages, which were not sure to be supplanted by something better. The creeds of other men have never furnished him with subjects for mere ridicule or denunciation. In all his utterances he has recognized the good that may exist even in the religious systems of Paganism. A generation since this liberality of tone and thought were the reverse of popular; to-day they are comparatively few who have not, either wholly or in part, adopted both. In the varied capacities of theologian, citizen, and reformer, he has contributed toward this result as much as any divine now living.

## GOOD MEN, AND HOW THEY ARE MADE.

*By Rev. Henry W. Bellows.*

At the conclusion of the regular Sunday morning services at All Souls' Church, Fourth avenue and East Twentieth street, yesterday, the following sermon was preached by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Bellows. The reverend gentleman took for his text:

"A lover of good men."—Titus, i., 8.

It is among the qualifications of a Bishop, according to St. Paul, that he should be "a lover of good men." But if that were the main or only indorsement required, thank God, there would be a very wide candidacy for the office. For who are so generally loved as good men and good women? It is because there is so natural, ready, and general a love for good men that I make these simple words, that seem to involve neither doctrine, sect, race, nor definition, the text for the day, and I hope to extract from them some fresh motives, rules, and methods for goodness, and for increasing the number of good men and women, whom Bishops, Presbyters, laymen, and all but the hopelessly wicked and depraved —if any such there be—must needs love and praise. I proceed then to speak the praise of the good man.

"A good man" is an object of general approbation and respect. Everybody knows what we mean by the words. He is neither characteristically a churchman nor a dissenter, a Catholic nor a Protestant, a church member nor a neglecter of sacraments, a Calvinist nor an Arminianan, a Trinitarian nor a Unitarian—nay, not a Christian, nor Jew, nor Buddhist—but a man, be he either of these, who leads an upright, pure, useful life; who loves goodness, and practices it; who keeps his selfish appetites and desires in steady check, considers the rights and happiness of his fellow-creatures, upholds law and order, justice and morality, and from the real, essential love of goodness, does good as he has opportunity unto all men; is good at the very core, and diffuses good by his spirit, his active benevolence, his example, and his words and deeds. The world is rich when it possesses such good men and women. They are the salt of all times. The want of them is the scandal and misery of society; the beggary of churches and communities, of towns and cities. To make such persons is the end of all homes, schools, and churches. Industry, trade, commerce, learning, wealth, however they may advance external splendor and comfort, or build up towns and nations, are all worthless and ruinous in proportion as they fail to produce good men. A rich community, a powerful nation, a splendid civilization—these are nothing to glory over or rejoice in, if characteristically unblessed with the presence and influence of good men and women. I am not speaking of persons superior to errors of opinion, weaknesses of character, faults and infirmities—of men cultivated in learning and refined in taste, who have hived the honey of all the bees of Hymettus and all the flowers of Hermon; who have rounded themselves out by careful study of the chief models of virtue in history, and corrected their opinions and practices by the deepest acquaintance with the wisdom of the sages and the experience of the past. Good men are often ignorant of history and literature, of art and science, specially of conventional manners. They are often prejudiced in opinion, narrow in comprehension, faulty in judgment; they sometimes have vanity and garrulousness. They do not even live fully up to their own light, and are not always what they would be. But their heart is right, and their general direction righteous and true. They have a mastering and characteristic purpose to be good and faithful to duty. They mean well habitually. You can depend upon them in every serious exigency. They will be on the right side. They are never deliberately selfish, cruel, unjust, impure. They speak the truth; their promises can be relied on; they are scrupulous to wrong no one intentionally. They are charitable in their judgments; they feel for suffering, pity the tempted, raise the fallen, keep an ear open to the weak and needy; are humble before God; distrust their own motives, and search them; judge themselves sharply and others gently; are not tale-bearers, trouble-makers, backbiters, nor vindictive, unforgiving, and censorious. We must be all agreed on the value of such characters as these. We all love them. Now, how are they formed? Where do such characters come from?

1. They come from inheritance. There are a certain number of good men and women in all communities and nations, heathen and Christian, civilized and uncivilized, who are such from a fortunate inheritance of good disposition and tastes. They are so happily made that they gravitate toward what is just and good. As children they were more thoughtful, obedient, sensitive to wrong and aspiring to goodness than others. Their moral make-up was such that their dread of reproof, their repugnance to causing pain, were stronger than their love of selfish indulgence. They found a greater happiness in sharing than in hoarding or in solitary enjoyments. They shrank from blame and felt the averted eye of their parents more than their companions did the rod. They shuddered at falsehood, or petty thieving, or coarse words, or immodesty. Every parent recognizes these difficulties among his own children, every teacher among his pupils. It does not always happen that these pure, gentle, lovely children fulfill their promise—because they are sometimes feeble in constitution, lacking in energy, and unfitted to the emulations and struggles of life outside their early homes. But good men are often found who were such from their youth up; by *inheritance* they had good parents, and came of a virtuous stock. They inherited the discipline of generations of strivers for goodness in their native constitution. Do not adopt the superficial, popular notion that we all start with equal chances. Some children have the virtues of many generations in their blood; the large culture, the refined tastes, the developed brain, the trained hand, the educated muscles; others come of ignorant, brutal parentage, and inherit violent passions, coarse tastes, and coarse brains. Their chances are greatly less of becoming good men and women. The law of inheritance is not irresistible, nor steady and uniform. It is full of exceptions, and Providence startles us with instances of the best coming from the worst stock, of good children from bad parents, and the reverse. But the rule is proved by the exceptions. It is a part of the condition of humanity that the fate of individuals is mixed up with that of families and generations. The sins of the parents are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generations, and the virtues of the parents are rewarded in the children just as remotely. It is the only condition of our stableness and coherency as a race, that we should each come out of the past bearing its marks, and when we leave the world enter into its future through the influence we transmit either by our blood or our example and deeds. There is no strict individuality and separateness. We are only in part ourselves, and the rest what others have helped to make us. What a solemn thought it is, that in our lives and characters we are not acting for ourselves only, but for our children to distant generations; that self-indulgence, intemperance, impurity, selfishness, violence, tend to perpetuate themselves in our offspring and successors, both by natural inheritance and by example; and that self-control, moderation, firmness of will, and conscientiousness are in like manner transmissible and influential on the next generation! The good rule even from their urns; though dead they yet speak! The bad poison the wells of their successors, and exhale vice and folly even from their graves! And, then, the concession that we owe our goodness in no small degree to our parentage and natural constitution, and that the bad and vicious owe their weakness and wickedness in no small degree to their descent and constitution, is the chief reason why the more fortunate and rich in native goodness should become the protectors, teachers, and pitying helpers of the more tempted and exposed classes. God has not given us our equilibrium, our self-control, or tendency to what is true and good (if we are so happy as to have them) because he loves us better than others, or for our own sake chiefly, but that we may be the guides and teachers and guardians of the less endowed or more exposed portions of the great common family. What pity, what help, what care do not those who find goodness a native thirst, or an already established tendency in them, owe to those other children of the one Father who are sent into the world handicapped with vicious propensities, loaded down with congenital weaknesses and transmitted insensibility to what is pure and right! To be proud of transmitted virtues and graces is to forfeit them. To be negligent in considering and harsh in judging the infirmities of the ill-born and underbred—the native roughs and constitutional offenders—is to imperil the inheritance and to turn back the flood-tide on which we have been floated into an ebb for our children.

2. But, "good men" come from the conscious, steady, and persistent exercise of a will to be good—maintained painfully and against inward temptations, for long years, until they have so mastered their propensities to selfishness and injustice, or appetite and passion, that they are rooted and grounded in goodness. Most of us are very conscious of a bad side, even when we distinctly feel the influence and power of a good side. We crave the immediate gratification of our desires, be they just or unjust, dangerous or safe. We tend to use our power and opportunities without regard to others' rights. We are perhaps born under conditions where offenses against decorum or the practice of open vice are hardly temptations. The penalties are too near and too terrible to allow us to feel the attraction of open vice. But there is so much wrong and selfishness and wickedness which society does not recognize; so much that is capable of being shrouded; so much which only the family or the companions of our secret vices, or our business partners, or our own souls, or, above all, God himself, knows, that a man may easily avoid public censure, or open reproach, or the name of bad, who is not really good. He is, on the contrary, merely prudent, wary, courteous, not truly seen or found out. Meanwhile he has covert vices, or, more likely, he is merely griping, selfish, hard in his dealings, coarse or cruel at home; above all he sins by his neglects. He is no active friend of virtue. He is not striving to build himself up in goodness, or to help others to rise, or keep them from falling. He spends his energy in unscrupulously making money, or outscheming his competitors, or in seeming respectable, or in grasping power, or in securing personal pleasures which perish in the using. His heart is not set on making himself a good man; his will is not bent to crushing his own selfish disposition, or strengthening his wavering conscience. His business is not how to make the most and best of himself and his life, as a member of a great related human family. And thus, though he may have started with a fair tendency to what is good, with a breeze all in his favor—because he did not keep his hand on the rudder, he loses the wind and drifts leeward. I fear that hundreds of decent and respectable people—men and women—recall the time when they were more truthful, generous, good, than they are now! There was a date when they knew that by fidelity to their own consciences they might have made their stand for goodness firmer and firmer every day. They had besetting weaknesses and imploring appetites, but they had them in hand. They were not easy to control, but they were controllable by enough effort, and might have been thoroughly broken to the rein by steady pressure and care. But the rein was slackened, instead of being tightened, and the wrong desires and appetites gained new energy with new indulgence, and before the driver knew his danger he was hurled from his seat, never to recover it. Alas, how soon the indulgence of any wrong propensity weakens the will and the conscience in all other directions! If we yield to what we know and feel to be wrong in any fashion, we begin to doubt the obligation, and gradually to deny the power, of self-control. Then we suspect the virtue of others; finally we deny the existence of virtue, and are apt enough to end in doubting the providence of God, the reality of a future life, or the doctrine of retribution. Thus the bad man, either by omission or commission, is built up out of negligences and inattention to small opportunities of growth in truth and in self-control. His conscience, perhaps not naturally very clear, but fully capable of being rubbed into a polished sensitiveness, becomes instead more cloudy and non-reflecting every day! His will, which was not very firm at first, but capable of being confirmed, like a flaccid muscle developed by use into vigor, grows more vacillating and reluctant of work. His attention gradually withdraws itself from the ideal he once had of being "a good man." He gives it up, and tries to be only a decent one; *i. e.*, to do whatever he lists, bad as it may be, so far as he can reconcile this with outward respectability. Or, he goes further—he defies society! He gives full rein to his selfish appetites. He considers life as a gambling-table. He regards his fellow-creatures as his prey. He abandons all pretension to self-respect, all hope of others' respect, and grasps at whatever he can clutch that gives him a moment's pleasure, and so becomes one of the successful or unsuccessful misleaders and poisoners of society.

The good man's conscience, on the contrary, is the growth of a moral sensibility, which, partial and incomplete at first, became, by attention to it, more and more active and decisive. Obey the conscience, and though it only whisper to-day, it will gain voice to speak louder to-morrow, and will thunder at the close of a few years of steady hearkening. That vague, inarticulate organ of duty, expressing itself at first only by a complaining feeling when wrong is done—heard almost as a foreign language is heard by a traveller in a strange land—a clatter of sounds—becomes every day and year more intelligible and decisive if we only heed it. A man who goes to live and do business in a foreign country has so much necessity for learning the language that every sound and sign and gesture comes to his help. He is surprised to find himself catching the meaning, and finally speaking the tongue almost before he has comprehended a rule of its grammar. It is because he so much needs it and is so eagerly watchful. Let a man earnestly desire to know his duty—to hear what conscience says, that he may follow it—and it is wonderful how soon he will learn the language of his moral nature, how sensitive he will become to its lowest whispers! In the noisiest mills, the workmen learn soon to distinguish so completely between the articulations of the human voice and the clatter of the machinery, that they converse freely without raising their voices, and hear easily what visitors cannot with all their attention comprehend. The good man, intent upon his duty, disengages the whisper of conscience from all the other voices in his noisy nature. He hears in the stormiest hour of his passions that solemn whisper, and never mistakes it for any less divine word. Attend to your consciences, cultivate your ear for their voices, and you will distinguish them from all other noises and sounds. I cannot distinguish between the click of the telegraphic wire when it is trembling with messages to other towns and other persons, or addressed to my village, or even to me personally; but the ear of the boy or girl in the office knows at once. Attend to your consciences, keep your ear open and ready for for God's voice, and you will soon find yourself dispossessed of all doubt as to who is speaking or what is ordered. But the conscience may be tolerably clear when the will is very weak. And if the ear is educated by attention, the will is invigorated by action. Doing at once and promptly what we know or hear to be right from the conscience, enlightened by all our knowing powers, is the secret of self-control and of the formation of resolute and victorious character. If we indulge the will because it requires effort, we shall soon emasculate it of power. See how soon the sluggard loses his power to rise in the morning by the admitted indulgence of his sloth! The hired laborer springs from his bed, flees to his work, loads his back, mounts the ladder, and returns and goes ten hours of the day, and week in and out, and is hardly conscious how easy use and wont make it for his will. What would it cost an Italian lazzarone to acquire his promptness, energy, and patience? The man who begins with never allowing indolence, irresolution, danger, or difficulty to keep him from doing his best, soon acquires a wonderful toughness and endurance of the will. His determination from a velvety softness becomes a coat of mail—from a flaccid pulp turns to steel. A good man is a man who habitually seeks and sees his duty, and as habitually does it, and he has acquired the art of seeing and doing by practice, just as we learn the use of an instrument or the knack of a handicraft. If men studied their duty as they study their calling or profession, and did it as they do what they live by, they would have the skill and success in character and goodness which they have in law and medicine, carpentry and masonry. There is no mystery about a good man's business of building himself up. He makes it his first business, and all his other business is secondary to it. He gives it his first attention and squares all other occupations by it or to it. Attention and energy, all in one general direction, explains all.

3. But, finally, what are the good man's inspiration, motives, helps? Why does he wish to be a good man, and where does he get his idea of what a good man is? A good man, in all countries and under all dispensations and religions, owes his goodness to his faith in and obedience to a spirit higher and holier than his own, and to the perception of beings, objects, hopes, promises, fears, aspirations, trusts, that proceed from the unseen world. God has not left himself without witness anywhere, and the most imperfect, crude, and coarse religions have a power in them which is not less than divine, and which earnest natures purge and apply in a potent and saving way. People without public worship or a written faith, and even without definite and clear thoughts, are not necessarily without access to God's spirit, and find in their consciences a divine power to command and strengthen them. I will not waste your time in analysing the goodness of noble heathen, or of those whose account of their faith would be wholly unsatisfactory, but who yet bring forth the fruits of goodness. We know such cases, and we should deny the spirit of truth if we disparaged worth because we could not understand or sympathize with the statement of the faith that produced it. It is more important for us, born in a Christian country and amid Christian institutions, to understand and feel that goodness here and now is mainly and vitally connected with our reception and use of the means, motives, and inspiration supplied by Christianity; the discipline and effect of a systematic study and application of the Gospel of Christ. It is from a cultivated and ever-growing faith in a living and present God, known as infinite holiness, truth, and goodness, communed with in secret, appealed to daily and hourly for strength and guidance, leaned on, loved, adored as the beginning and goal of our being—hope and consolation and life—that good men desire the idea of goodness, the chief motive and support in seeking it, the constant purification and clearing of their ideal, and the ever-increasing sense of the authority of the good. And it is because Jesus Christ knew this God and Father as no saint, prophet, or seer ever knew him, and so represents him in his human relations and character; presents Him as a person, interested in us, accessible to us in prayer, sympathising with our sorrows and struggles, gentle to our infirmities, willing to forgive, placable to the penitent, rejoicing in our moral victories—that He is evidently the way to the Father—the nearest, readiest and clearest road to God. The good man loves all good men, and above all he loves and honors the man who, by his sinless goodness, his humble yet triumphant sacrifice of himself to the cause of goodness in a weak, sinful race, is, above all men, good, and the guide to goodness for all who know him. Practically, it is the knowledge and sight of the exalted goodness of Jesus of Nazareth that touch the heart and awaken the thirst for goodness in his disciples. How could a human soul live habitually in the society of a St. Augustine, or a Thomas a Kempis, a St. Bernard, a Luther, an Oberlin, a Channing, a Henry Martin, a Henry Ware, and not feel the inspiration, guidance and strength of their example, their purity, holiness and devoutness? But these men were imperfect; they had, perhaps, defects of character and temper, prejudices of opinion, errors of judgment. I will not theorize about the source of Jesus' goodness—but I defy any one, however critical, to name successfully and unmistakably, a sin, a weakness, an error, a defect, an unwise precept, or a false opinion, in Jesus Christ. He opens new depths of wisdom, new evidences of moral greatness, new proofs of sublime holiness, as we get closer to Him by study, communion, and imitation. We grow in grace. We seem even to have fresh and sweeter and purer grace to bestow. As we rise He recedes, but always beckoning us on, and the ripest, holiest, purest saint is always the one that finds the Master highest above him, and most capable of leading him to still sublimer heights of goodness. And yet how accessible he is to the feeblest and the youngest, in their study of goodness. Where can the sinful and fallen and morally sick and wounded find any one who with such love will bend over their sores, and see what is still healthful in them, and hold on so to the hope of saving their spiritual life, as that Good Samaritan, that physician of the deadliest complaints, Jesus Christ, the friend of sinners, the protector and pardoner of the lowest men and most abandoned women, if only they wish to escape from their wicked ways and to recover their lost souls? Practically, a life, passed from youth to old age in the chosen, cultivated society of Jesus Christ, is the life out of which the largest, noblest, purest goodness will come. And this society is to be sought and obtained just as any acquaintance and communion with good men, who have passed on, is sought! We have students of noble and exalted characters, that left the world hundreds and thousands of years ago—characters adopted as models, sought out carefully in the study of their writings, the record of their lives, and the testimony of ages to their words, and deeds, and spirit. But who has been studied; viewed in every direction; every word he spake, and every deed he did, treasured, expounded, illuminated, as Jesus Christ? He is better known to us than to his own disciples. He is more alive and nearer than he was when walking, teaching, healing in Jerusalem. His story is engraved upon history. Civilization is more largely his work than any man's. Society owes its humanity, its ever growing love of peace, justice, and purity to his presence and guiding spirit. Our era dates from his birth, our holidays are derived from his history, our week begins with the Lord's Day. The earth is covered with structures of priceless cost that lift his cross to the sky. His story is told in all languages and unites all lands. Not know, not able to find, to associate with, to become the pupil and friend of Jesus? And will any one neglect to study, to copy, to love this perfect Teacher and example of goodness? What are our churches of every name but schools where he sits as teacher, model-inspirer—pointing to God, his Father and ours, as the Supreme Original of all goodness, "the only good," while he displays the attractions and the obligations of that goodness, by his own flawless life and in his own mighty spirit of love and holiness!

If you would be good men, study goodness under Jesus Christ. See God in and through His eyes. It will strengthen and correct your own spiritual vision and you will feel that you have a glorious telescope in your hands and before your eye-balls that only makes your own eyes more sacred and precious—because without them no use of this heaven-piercing glass could be possible. Jesus glorifies our nature, intensifies our spiritual senses, gives us new freedom, make the rights of our private souls more complete, frees us from superstition—because he brings the Infinite God in all his glory and truth and freedom into connection with our drowsy, timid, wandering spirits, and fastens us by his more apprehensible and human goodness, to the vision of that Infinite face, into which Jesus himself looked steadily all his life. If you would be good men and good women, enter the school, sit at the feet, learn of the wisdom, holiness and love of Jesus Christ.

## CRUEL MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN BY A SERVANT-GIRL.

The Paducah *Kentuckian* relates a horrible deed of Bridget Molhoney, a cook in the family of Mr. Switzher, in Columbus, Ky. She behaved badly, and Mrs. Switzher discharged her. Instead of going off, however, she went up into Mrs. Switzher's room and sent for the lady from the dining-room. When she got into her presence she commenced to abuse her in a most shameful manner. Mrs. Switzher tried to quiet her, and expressed sympathy for her. Bridget told her she had better sympathize with herself, and made at her. Mrs. Switzher rushed down stairs, leaving her three children—consisting of a little boy four years old, two daughters aged respectively six and ten—in the room. The oldest says that the two children were in bed with the mosquito-bar fastened down around it, and that Bridget deliberately took the lamp and saturated the bed and children with coal-oil and fired it. Before assistance could reach them the passage was a solid sheet of flame, and the two children were burned with the house and most of the furniture. The fiend is in prison, and the poor mother nearly distracted with grief at her terrible loss.

# THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

## SERMONS BY PROMINENT BISHOPS.

### THE QUESTIONS NOW ASKED BY CHRISTIAN PEOPLE—HOW TO COMBAT INFIDELITY—SERMON BY MR. BEECHER.

Discourses were delivered, according to previous announcement, in several churches yesterday, by Bishops attending the Episcopal Convention now in session in this City. As a consequence, the attendance was large. Many of the preachers came as strangers from remote States, while others were not unknown to New-York congregations. All were made to feel that they were among their own people. Their sermons covered a wide and important range of subjects. They mostly addressed themselves to the questions of active Christian life that daily present themselves for solution. Pointed practical suggestions were offered for the solution of the various difficulties of daily life. The growing infidelity of the age, the duty of men in the church, the unity of Christian people, woman's mission in the work of salvation, were all discussed by preachers who, it may be assumed, speak with all the force and authority belonging to an exalted station in the Episcopal Church. Of necessity their views should be regarded with more than ordinary attention. It is not often that the church-going multitude of New-York is summoned to listen to so many of the Bishops of the Church preaching together in one day. There will be found below several sketches of the sermons delivered, whose length, if fully reported, would preclude the possibility of presenting many of them in one issue of THE TIMES. In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher occupied the pulpit, and preached one of his characteristic sermons, a pretty full report of which is also added.

### MEN AND THEIR RELATION TO THE CHURCH.

*By Right Rev. Bishop Wilmer of Louisiana.*

Right Rev. Dr. Wilmer, Bishop of Louisiana, preached yesterday morning at Trinity Church, on the subject of "Men and their Relation to the Church," selecting as his text the words, "And the Lord said unto Noah, Come thou and all thy house into the ark; for thee have I seen righteous before me in this generation." Genesis, vii., 1. He commenced his discourse by observing that the righteousness of the parent entailed blessings on the children. This principle, this word, was never lost sight of by the Jewish religion, and when Jesus Christ took His place in history as one of the House of David, He was careful to make no change in it. Domestic life was raised to a new dignity, and the natural solicitude of parents for their children, already an instinct, became a principle. It was impossible that an idea so benignant in its effects would not be recognized by the religion of Jesus Christ, and it was more than recognized. Christ opened the doors of Christianity to all, young and old, and it was none of his purposes to embrace within his fold the responsible members of a family, and leave the others clasped to the old fleshless bosom of an expiring faith. He invited attention that morning to one fact which was conspicuous in the history of the Church in this age of change and revolution, and that was the fallacy which assigned to women the responsibility for the religious care and culture of the household. This fallacy was gaining strength every day with the progress of skepticism and unbelief. They began with the assumption that woman's nature was more susceptible to the influences of religion, and therefore she was more adapted to the task of instructing her offspring in the truths of religion—so extraordinary was the tendency of human nature to combine one extreme with another. In the early days of the Church, the original transgression in the Garden of Eden was magnified, and the question was raised as to whether women were not excluded from the glory of salvation. The Apostles in one of their early councils decided the matter, and, while denying her right to be a public teacher, advocated her participation in the blessings of redemption. But a contrary tendency has betrayed itself in this age, and woman is assumed to be the representative of the religious element in society and in the household. Upon the mother devolves the duty of educating the child in Christian tenets, and the men who are engaged the whole week in their temporal affairs convert Sunday into a day of repose and recreation. There were notable exceptions, but it was undeniable that in their Christian edifices the women entirely represented the religious character of the family. It was not, however, the fault of the woman, for her heart would leap with joy to be able to resign this ministry, which was man's legitimate work. Woman would gladly second the efforts of men in this direction, and her help and co-operation would never be lacking. A thousand sweet and sacred functions woman was entitled to perform outside of this work. Her prerogatives were to arrange the appointments of the household, to purge it of its impurities, to gladden and warm and brighten it with the radiance of her presence and the music of her voice, but to the man was addressed the command, "Come thou and all thy household into the Ark." Much feeling and angry recriminations were produced by the discussion of the various questions connected with woman's rights, but political eminence was not interdicted to women by Holy Scriptures; religious eminence was, in words which admitted of no evasion. He was not speaking too strongly when he said anywhere else let the women become the representatives of the race. In the halls of legislation and in the courts let her be chosen if they would to make laws and to execute them, but in the sanctuary of the most high God the responsibility was man's. "I am the God of thy fathers," was the language of Jehovah addressed to the Jews, and "the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob" will not fail their posterity. When God called Abraham to that great trial of his faith, which was to establish his seed for ever, suppose that he provided the wheat and the fire for the sacrifice, and left his wife to ascend the mount and complete the holocaust, that deed of faith would never have been accomplished, and the Jewish race would never have been perpetuated. Suppose that after the ark was built Noah accompanied his family to its door and remained outside to be devoured by the flood, would the divine purpose be attained? No. Noah was a brave man, but he was not brave enough for this; though his steadfastness to his religious principles in the midst of the opposition and sneers of scoffers was worthy of all commendation. His character was not faultless, but for good or evil he was always at the head of his house. He blessed his children when they did him honor and they inherited his blessing; he cursed them when they offended him, and they inherited his curse. If the prerogatives of manhood were delegated to woman for such a great iniquity, the men of this generation will be punished in themselves and in their offspring. It was wrong to make feeble, sensitive, lovely womanhood shelter her family from the tempest of coming wrath, while man shirks his duty as if it were an effeminate thing to worship God. The ark in which Noah and his family were saved has long since moldered on Mount Ararat, but the same covenant still survives. Men, it was true, could not live alone; they should associate themselves with those around them. Their lives were intertwined with countless fibres of the olive branches that climbed around them, and when the parent fell the tender leaves lay broken and bleeding in the dust. When he sins his offspring may not sin in him, but they suffer in him. Alas for that household where the Ark of the Covenant is known not, and where the domestic altar never burns with the daily sacrifice of prayer and praise. However embellished with ornaments of wealth and culture, it is a house built upon sand, and they might read its history in that mournful revelation, "The rain descended and the floods came, and the wind blew and beat upon that house, and it fell, and great was the fall thereof." He claimed the privilege of calling upon the men, of this generation, and of this community, to consider the subject. The name of the father was inherited by the children; his authority was absolute, and, when enforced, was irresistible. His influence over his children blended itself with their earliest hopes and fears, and was so conspicuous that the religion of the child consisted in obedience to its father. And, yet, men who would blush at the thought of relinquishing the care of their temporal affairs and worldly interests, to women, quietly transferred the solemn office of training their children to her feeble arm and unaided conscience. In vain were the teachings of the prophet on the subject, for men had almost ceased to be recognized as the spiritual guardians of the rising generation in their household. What wonder was it that Christianity was fast losing its power, that the moral tone of society was being depressed, and that we were becoming practically a nation of atheists? Religion was becoming effeminate. Strong in everything else, because strength was given to everything else; strong in practical science; strong in bold venture to distant regions of the earth, and strong to decide in everything, religion was still weak. Its worship had descended to the forms of mediæval superstition, and men were degenerating into a species of pietism born of ignorance and fanaticism. The dogma of the Immaculate Conception, the declaring the Blessed Virgin to be the great intercessor for men, would never have been promulgated if these abuses had not preceded it. It had its early teaching in the religious prominence assigned to woman, an effeminate element gradually crept into the truth, and men abandoned their prerogatives to the more favored sex. Even the Deity Himself was made to resign his care for the human family to the mediatorial agency of woman. For this deplorable evil there was no remedy until the true representatives of their race arose to the emergencies of the case, accepted their rightful positions and worshiped God for themselves and families. There are wanted in the church men of severe wisdom and exalted virtue, such as the two great jurists of England who weekly taught a Sabbath class in church. Ten such men would save a nation as they would have saved Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment. He was not satisfied to see these public men in representative places merely; he wanted to see them in the domestic circle asserting their power in the religious care of their household. He wanted to behold in every land the spectacle often seen in England, and which was more refreshing than floating clouds of incense, of husbands, wives and sons and daughters pledging themselves to God and to each other in the presence of the Covenant. Men and women pledged to each other for life were too often divorced in the sanctuary. The Church should command more of the confidence of the statesman, their scholars, and men of high virtue and integrity. He wanted that men should accept in their daily life the ministrations of religion which they coveted on their death-bed, and the best method of permeating the community with these religious impressions was the proper instruction of the youth. He held, in conclusion, that while women were specially adapted to particular household offices, the religious and moral education of the young rightfully devolved upon men.

### THE UNITY OF THE CHURCH.

*By Right Rev. Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska.*

The services at St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church in Fifty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, were conducted yesterday morning by the Rector, assisted by Right Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Bishop of Nebraska, who preached the sermon, selecting his text from St. John, xvii., 21: "That they may all be one, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee." These words, he said, formed a part of the earnest and solemn prayer of our Saviour to His Father previous to His crucifixion. He had almost finished that work which He had been sent on earth to perform, and the last solemn scene was about to be enacted, but before He could return to His Father, it was necessary that He should offer up one more prayer. That petition was as if one soul had been poured out at the throne of grace, in supplication. This short, urgent prayer was uttered by Christ for the unity of his people. It would seem as if the richness of all other petitions were dwarfed by that one pathetic prayer. He prayed that His disciples might be one, in order that the world might believe His Father had sent Him. For eighteen centuries the sun of righteousness has rolled on. The word of God has gone into all lands, and has scattered the seed of Christianity throughout the uttermost corners of the earth, and yet, after 1,800 years the world was one-third pagan. After missionaries had carried the Gospel through all countries, "from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands," and had watered with a martyr's blood every heathen land, yet at this date 800,000,000 out of 1,200,000,000 knew not the Savior. This amazing disproportion between the result of ministerial labor and the last prayer offered by our Savior was somewhat difficult to understand. In a great measure it was due to the clamor and warfare of jarring creeds. It was to be ascribed to prayer against prayer and preaching against preaching. It was not so when the Apostles preached, when men like St. Augustine converted whole nations to Christianity. But now the pitiful sight of contending Christians placed its dark seal on the Gospel of the throne of God. Hardly 1,500 miles from this City could be seen a natural tribe of Indians asking for God. This unfortunate people were earnest, yet bewildered by the erection of opposing rival churches. One Christian minister tells them Christ is to be found in his temple; another endeavored to show that Christ was only to be found in his communion. The speaker said he had witnessed just such scenes, and it was no longer a matter of wonder, to him at least, that the savage clung to his "medicine man" and the traditions of his fathers. Such was conspicuously the case on our frontiers. One of the most melancholy sights to be witnessed was that of a small settlement cut up and divided into numerous Christian communities, each pulling in a different direction, though all of them had the same object at heart. Each sect must have its own church edifice, and its own minister, and, in consequence, the people almost starved while trying to maintain this fallacy. Christianity, instead of being a blessing to them, was thereby converted into a stumbling-block to their advancement. Never had skeptics been so open-mouthed as they were to-day, and who could doubt that this state of affairs was a result of a disorganized Christianity. If it were not that the world had been promised that the gates of hell should not prevail against the Church of Christ, then Christians might well be disheartened. In round numbers there were 400,000,000 of Christians, or nominally such. Of this number Protestants claimed about 50,000,000; which might safely be separated into 150 divisions and subdivisions. So manifest and complex were the means adopted to stiffen the spinal column of each one of these sects, that it would seem to be a hopeless task to attempt to reunite them; but this was not so, because, notwithstanding the hundreds of minor differences made by men, nevertheless, a substantial yoke united them all: this was the Apostles Creed, and the belief in a Divine Savior. The speaker encouraged his hearers not to lose hope in the dawn of a brighter day, or to forget the cross imprinted upon their brows in baptism, but to do all in their power to assist in the work of reuniting the Church. And if Jesus Christ had ever asked His Father to make His people one, Christians might rest assured that one day that request would be fulfilled. And although the different sects disagreed in some minor details, yet, if in substantial things they were united, they were all brethren in Jesus Christ. The speaker recommended his hearers to make less of the points of difference between their mode of worship and that of other sects which was nearly in conformity with their own, and thus aid them as brothers. In this they would not stand alone. Some of the purest and holiest men in all denominations had given their lives to the accomplishment of just such a result. It would not be too much to hope that even those Churches which had lost the apostolical succession would also be reinstated. The speaker said he had hopes that by and by the whole Christian world might be in a state of intercommunion. Who knows, said he, but that the recent dissensions in our own Church may be a warning to us in that we have done too little in our own way, and confided too much in our superiority? It might be a providential warning to rouse up divided churches to a sense of impending danger. So that restored unity was by no means a profitless choice. For 300 years the country had been saturated, so to speak, with theological controversies, and strife and animosity had rent the world from end to end. Let theologians, said he, begin to follow the Irenecians and the Bramhalls, and the hardly less famous unity champions of the present day; let ministers and people unite hand and hand in organizing in a spirit of unity, and such a revolution would sweep over the globe as would take away from the skeptics every stand-point, and melt down the strongholds of paganism. Last, and most of all, said the speaker, it should be our constant prayer that all asperities might be softened: that all men might be of one heart, as there was but one Apostolic faith, and one Lord ever all. We may not live to see the result of our efforts, said he, but surely we shall witness them as we bend among the clouds of witnesses, and in any event we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done what we could, and in a holier character which follows the practice of that higher life, besides multiplying the chances of an eternal salvation hereafter.

### "GROW IN GRACE."

*By Right Rev. Dr. Whitaker, of Nevada.*

Right Rev. Dr. Whitaker, the Episcopal Bishop of the State of Nevada, preached yesterday morning in St. James' Church, East Seventy-second street. The text was from the Second Epistle of St. Peter, third chapter and eighteenth verse: "Grow in grace." The word "grace," the preacher said, is used in the Bible in different connections and with various meanings. It most frequently signifies the eternal love and favor of God toward mankind, His unmerited mercy and goodness. But in the text the word "grace" seems rather to be used as comprehending Christian character, and the exhortation of the Saint is to grow in such character and in everything which goes to make a true Christian. There are few who have any conception of a true and noble character; few who systematically try to make themselves better than they are; few who do not think more of what they have than what they are; few who seek to grow in those qualities of character which entitle them to the respect and esteem of their fellow-men. But a man may do all this and not be distinctively a Christian. He may deserve the regard and confidence of his fellows, and not have the Christian character in which the words of the text exhort us to grow. There is an ideal of character, however, much higher than that just described. It is a character formed complete in Christ Jesus, and in Him alone, a character formed upon the model of the life which Jesus lived here upon this earth, and which is possible to man only through devotion to Him, and through the inspiration and power derived from Him. A character to produce which requires the education of the whole man, body, soul, and spirit; the social affections, the intellectual powers, the sense of beauty, the sense of right, the desire for life, the craving for sympathy, all that there is in man, into a true manhood, a true womanhood, after the divine ideal embodied for us in the person of Jesus. So grand and noble, so far-reaching and all-embracing in this exhortation of the apostle, "Grow in grace." Grow in Christian character. Grow in everything that makes a true man or a true woman. Salvation does not mean getting men into Heaven. It means making them fit for Heaven. It means making us pure, as God is pure, so that we may be fit for his companionship. To this end God works in men. He would bring about in us a complete and perfect character. He would bring every part of our nature into harmony with the rest and into harmony with Himself, so that the passions could not control the reason, nor selfish interest silence the admonitions of conscience. No man can ever reach this attainment but by the inspiration of God. More easily could the earth put forth flowers and fruit without the light and heat of the sun than the darkened heart of man grow into such strength and beauty of character without the vitalizing life-giving energy of the spirit of God. But when the formation of the character has begun, then it is as truly a growth as the wheat springing from the seed has a growth from the time it germinates to the day that it hangs fully ripened upon the stalk. The nobleness of a true Christian character is not suddenly produced any more than a tree at one moment sends forth its blossoms and the next its matured fruit. There is first the swelling bud and the half-formed leaf; then the gradual unfolding of the flower, and days and weeks pass before the tiniest fruit appears. And through the whole season this continues to expand and grow, until beaten by the wind and warmed by the sun and moistened by the showers, at last it is fully grown and ripe. The true idea of God's working in men is that He seeks to bring about a perfect character, not by bestowing it at once, ready formed, but by unfolding and developing gradually the powers which He has bestowed. God gives us many blessings without any action on our part. We have simply to receive them. But this is something which man has an agency in producing. It is to be attained through certain processes and by the use of means. The power to effect this is given to man as a free agent. He may use it or he may neglect it. He may grow in grace, or he may shrink and shrivel in capacity for growth until all possibility of Christian character has been lost. Growth implies time. If Christian character was instantaneously formed it would not be a growth, but a creation. But there is no growth where there is no life. A tree that is dead puts forth no buds, nor leaves, nor blossoms, be the Spring-time ever so bright or warm. So, unless there be some spiritual life in the soul, there will be no growth in Christian character. If you have not yet received Christ into your heart as the power of a holy life, then you have not yet begun to grow in grace. You may be respected and honored, but Christian character you have not as yet. To have good impulses is not enough. Such impressions generally fade away as soon as the occasion which produced them has passed. There must be a consecration of self to the service of Christ. Let it be your purpose to grow in grace. Make that the chief business of your life. Resolve to live each day better than the last, and your desire shall not fail of its accomplishment. But there are special means of grace with which we are all supplied. The public services of the Church, the reading of God's word, and prayer. These are all direct, immediate means of growing in grace. Make it a matter of conscience to use them as you ought. Consider it not only your privilege, but a duty which you owe to God and yourself, to be present, if possible, on every Lord's day to worship Him in His house. God would have us use this as a means of strengthening our souls, so that we may go forth to the business of each week with a higher aim, a purer heart, a firmer faith in God, and in His love for us, and a larger sympathy with, and charity for, our neighbors. And with reference to reading the Bible, realize that it is God's letter to the world, written for every man to read, that he may learn from it what God has done for us, and what we should do for Him. Learn to live in a spirit of prayer. Learn the habit of referring everything to God, of looking to Him in the intervals of business, in all the duties of life, seeking always and everywhere His blessing. Prayer puts us in communication with God and brings His divine power to work directly upon our souls. Seek the formation of a Christian character from God himself. Seek it by asking Him for it and by waiting patiently on Him. But there is another means of growing in grace. It is the holy communion of the body and blood of Christ. It is no vain superstition, it is no fiction of the fancy, but the simply truth, that if we with humble, penitent hearts come to this holy table, Christ meets us there and is present with us. There is His spirit begetting in us a strength of holy resolution and a fullness of submission to the will of God such as we experience nowhere else.

Nothing of which we can conceive is so beautiful as a Christian character. All forms and shapes and lines of earthly beauty shall wither and fade and die. Earthborn and earthy, they shall go back to the dust from which they sprung. But this shall endure forever. Let us then not fail to use the powers and opportunities which God gives us to "grow in grace" and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

### CHRIST'S ANSWER TO MARTHA.

*By Rt. Rev. Bishop Gregg, of Texas.*

The services at the Protestant Episcopal Church St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-fifth street, were celebrated yesterday morning by Rt. Rev. Bishop Gregg, of Texas. The Bishop preached a sermon from the text: "But Martha was cumbered about much serving, and came to him and said, Lord, dost not thou care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? Bid her, therefore, that she help me. And Jesus answered and said unto her, Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things; but one thing is needful; and Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her." No character in Scripture, said the reverend gentleman, has been more misconceived, perhaps, than that of Martha. She has been too much regarded as the type of an earthly-minded woman, by whom the care for eternal things was wholly neglected. The troubled Martha, in fact, is seldom thought of as the true friend or sincere disciple of the Savior. Nor is it very strange that it should be so, inasmuch as Mary seems to be set forth as the opposite of her sister—as presenting a marked contrast in having chosen that good part which shall not be taken away—the inference being that Martha had not done it. The facts of her history, however, few as they are, are far from supporting such a conclusion. We are told, for example, by St. John that Jesus loved Martha and her sister and Lazarus, showing that it was a Christian family. And again, for Lazarus was now dead—had been laid in the grave four days already—that Martha, as soon as she heard that Jesus was coming, went and met him, but Mary sat still in the house, showing the strength and readiness of her faith, as she also straightway said: "Lord, if Thou hadst been here my brother had not died; but I know that even now whatsoever Thou wilt ask of God, God will give it Thee." And then, as Jesus spoke of the rising again, and of Himself as the resurrection and the life, and said to her, "Believest thou this?" then followed from her lips that noble confession: "Yea, Lord; I believe that Thou art the Christ, the Son of God which should come into the world." Such, in truth, was Martha, an active, believing, devoted woman. But she was the elder sister, and for that reason, or because of her naturally stirring and energetic turn, the care of the family seems to have devolved upon her. Through choice or of necessity, therefore, it falls to her lot to serve, as appears not only on this occasion, but afterward, when Lazarus was raised from the dead and Jesus came to Bethany, it is related that "there they made him a supper, and Martha served." In every household there must be some one to perform that part, the mother or an elder sister, or even one younger, as is sometimes the case. On that memorable day to which the text refers it appears that, as they went, Jesus entered into a certain village, and a certain woman named Martha received him into her house. And she had a sister named Mary, which also sat at Jesus' feet and heard His word—implying that at the first Martha did the same. As the day wore on, however, due provision must needs be made, as Martha felt, for so illustrious a guest; and hence, in hearty and affectionate zeal, the best that the house can afford is brought forth in order right worthily to receive one so beloved and revered. She knows not how to make her entertainment choice enough; she lacks hands for it; she desires, as one says, to give the meal a thoroughly festal air. It was, indeed, such a company as they had never had before—were never, perhaps, to have again—and hence a corresponding conduct was to be displayed. It may be that Mary, before the Savior's arrival, had assisted in the domestic labors, but feeling now that the precious time could be used more profitably she left her sister to do all. Under all the circumstances, therefore, is it to be much wondered at that Martha took offense at Mary's inactivity, that it seemed to her a neglect of the rites of hospitality, that she should have felt hurt at being left alone to bear such a burden? How many nowadays—could the Master come and tarry with them, even the most devoted—would not do like her, or be even more perplexed and distracted, and ready to demand as Martha did that the Savior should send back to her post a sister who had left it too early, seeing that she could not be spared then? So it is written, Martha was cumbered about much serving, and came to Him and said: "Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone?" And just here was her error and her fault, not in providing a fit entertainment, but in allowing her anxiety about it to carry her too far, not only to her own present harm as to higher things, but to an untimely and impatient complaint against her sister. And this it was, not her care in serving, which called forth the memorable reply from her Lord; her name repeated twice by Him—Martha, Martha—to express his dissatisfaction, not so much with the act as with the disposition and temper displayed. Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things; but one thing is needful, and Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her. In other words it was as though he had said: Thou hast acted amiss in this, in demanding that thy sister shall become like thee instead of recognizing that she in a certain relation is right, nay more, is in the enjoyment of a still higher privilege, for with all thy attachment to me thou yet lackest that composed calmness of soul which can prepare thee for intimate and abiding communion with Me, which hitherto has only become Mary's inestimable portion. But one thing is needful, not one dish, a very simple fare, as some have explained it; but rather, as the connexion implies, one thing under the present circumstances is really needful; that is, to receive thy Lord aright, fitly to improve the blessed privilege of His presence, and Mary hath chosen that good part, for she sat at Jesus' feet and heard his word. They were both of them believers and disciples, and both loved their Savior, but Mary improved the present opportunity and Martha did not. The one sought to hear and lay up the words of eternal life, the one thing needful, the good part chosen by her. The other was intent on serving, and so was in danger, amid the tumult and bustle of life, of losing that temper of mind, that devoutly calm and earnestly receptive temper of mind, which alone can rightly improve the highest spiritual privileges and opportunities. To sum up, in short, the views here expressed of this most instructive occasion, it is, as one says, an opinion as incorrect as superficial to regard Martha as the type of an earthly-minded woman, and Mary as the type of a heavenly-minded disciple of the Savior. It is, therefore, also amiss to understand by that one thing which is needful, the care for eternal things in an entirely general sense, as if this was to be found in Mary alone and was wholly neglected in Martha. Both—and this must always be first held fast—both are friends and disciples of Christ whose heart-felt pleasure it is to serve him according to their best ability, only that in relation to the manner in which this is to be done, each has her own idea. Martha is of the opinion that the Savior would be best served by a carefully-prepared entertainment. Mary, longing for salvation, hears the word of his mouth. With Martha the pleasure of giving much is pre-eminent. Mary feels the necessity of receiving much. With Martha, productivity, with Mary, receptivity stands in the foreground. Martha is the Peter. Mary, the John among the female disciples of Christ.

The preacher enlarged upon the numerous cares and troubles of women in their household and family relations, and urged upon them the necessity of turning more away from them toward religious thoughts. He urged that they cast their burdens upon Him who was willing to bear them. In conclusion he said, let the quiet piety of home in its blessed influences be united with active devotion in the Church of God. Let the wisely-regulated Martha and the meekly-learning Mary be blended in one—a godliness that hath the promise of this life that now is, and of that which is to come; and the beauty, the harmony, the fullness shall be complete. The one thing needful, nay, all things needful, shall then be secured.

### THE PEACE THE LORD GIVETH.

*By Right Rev. H. C. Lay, D. D.*

Right Rev. Henry C. Lay, D. D., Bishop of Eastern Maryland, preached yesterday forenoon at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue. His text was taken from John xiv., 27, "Peace I leave with you. My peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth give I unto you."

A modern writer, said the Bishop, has remarked that when Christ left the world he committed to one disciple his raiment, to John the care of his mother; but to four of his faithful followers his legacy was peace. But that legacy was not merely to those four, but to all who had been near Him. The prophets and evangelists had announced Him beforehand as the Prince of Peace. Angels had sung that He was one to bring peace on earth and good will to men—"Peace, peace, to him that is afar off and to him who is near." His whole kingdom is one of peace. The Church itself, following the example, bids us depart from the sanctuary with the invocation each time of "that peace which passeth all understanding." This peace the world has cheated us of, but we have it as our legacy from God. First, let us realize our sore need of peace. We cannot tell the cause, but somehow our whole earthly heritage is one of discord and turbulence. To illustrate: In a rural burying-ground in Virginia lie buried the remains of a leading man of his generation—an intimate friend of Jefferson. On his time-worn monument is the inscription, said to have been dictated by himself, "Great stranger, grant to him who never enjoyed peace on earth the sad immunity of the grave—silence and repose." The same sad yearning is common in the breasts of thousands of the great men of earth. Is it not sad that those who appear outwardly the most comfortable and prosperous should describe their own life as a troubled dream; should speak of their days as few and short and full of evil? Oh, that the men who are walking in the sunshine of day, and enjoying the smiling caresses of nature, should envy those who have already gone down in oblivion; are so weary that they see nothing more attractive in heaven than its repose! How is it with us? We may be absorbed in business with scarcely a diversion. Occasionally conversation interests us for an hour. But let it be asked, are we at peace? No, the heart of man is never at rest; even when so ungodly as to have almost lost all conscientiousness for there is no peace to the wicked. But these unhappy men of the world, need they no comforter? They may be too proud perhaps to acknowledge the canker-worm at heart. Perhaps they have disciplined themselves to wear the forced smile of hypocrisy; but in some of their moments of confidence they will tell that they are more often disappointed than successful; that they are as far as ever from having accomplished anything worth living for; that they are drifting about on that ocean of trouble whose only rest is the silence that precedes a storm. Oh, how men need Him who came bearing a banner inscribed "Peace!" All should run to meet Him, and bearing all their earthly hopes should pray Him to take them and give that unutterable peace. Let it be considered, secondly, how often the world has cheated us out of that peace. Men generally are seeking peace at the shrine of wealth, or pleasure, or dissipation. If we could only win a place in the front rank, think we, we should then be happy and peaceful. But what is the testimony of those who have won? As of old, say they, a great multitude of impotent folk are waiting for the moving of the waters, so we, for years and years, have stood by waiting for the waters to move. Look at the successful men. For one successful politician how many disappointed ones there are. For one rich man how many poor ones. Nor, indeed, is it better with them who draw the so-called prize. A lofty position is as hard to keep as to gain. Whoever is elevated is exposed to the envy and ill-will of his fellow-men. In the race, then, is only disappointment and vexation of spirit. It may, however, be that we are wise men, and are not to be allured by these glittering things, and so would possess peace by other means and in other ways—at the domestic fireside, for instance. Surely say we, if peace be anywhere it is here; for she shuns the crowded market and the gay assemblages. We might, indeed, expect to find her here, where the mother nurses her babe, and where there are affections which, if not akin to religion, do at least kindle the same gracious emotions. Yet even home has its sorrows. Human love and affection even are not enough to make all of one's hours happy. How often do we find people who cannot live in peace and happiness within the same home. There are domestic bickerings and troubles, besides sickness and death; for there is no flock which has not one lamb dead, and scarcely one household but has one vacant place, one chair draped in mourning. Reflecting on such things as these, the young man and the maiden are wont to ask, in hours of solitude and meditation, What difference would it make to anybody if I were gone forever, and the places that knew me should know me no more? What is there for me of peace or happiness on earth? The earth is, indeed, the handmaid and accompaniment of peace, but she does not give it. Her professions to do so are treacherous and false. She can give nothing worth having, can give no employment worth doing. We try to materialize the world, and then believe that we are doing something worth doing, but in the end we find it a delusion. There is a seeming peace and joy in the quiet house, when the evening lamp burns brightly on the table and the fire glows on the hearth. But that is not a peace to quiet the sorrows of the heart. In a little while the lamp goes out, the fire ceases to burn, the familiar chair stands empty, while its mourning drapery only serves to make the quietness of home more sad, and loneliness goes with us to our long home. Lord give us peace, but not as the world gives. Give us Thy peace, not that false, momentary peace of earth. And so we come to consider that this peace, which is so often sought in vain, is given by the Master, "My peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth give I unto you." Christ died on the cross that all may know that peace which is offered to all who repent and believe the Gospel. Oh, when He gives quietness, what then can make trouble? But the expression "my peace"—my own peace—means that it was a personal bequest—something that Christ left behind Him of Himself, like the mantle that fell to the ground from off the shoulders of the ascending prophet. He had an all-sufficient end in life that made every effort directed toward that end one of peace. He had a work to do, and something to leave behind Him. The thought that there were souls to save, and a kingdom to be shown on earth, nerved Him for every trial. He comes to thoughtless and trivial men and sets before them a crown worthy to be striven for. He tells us of heaven and instructs how to struggle for it. The comforts of earth are to refresh us on the way, and not to satisfy us. There caresses rise into dignity only when it is felt that the all-seeing eye of God is on us, sanctifying our use of earth's blessings to His glory. Take away from our eyes the veil, and disclose the great future—the grand victory in the strife between good and evil. The mother with her household cares, the agriculturist laboring in the field, all are then seen to be coworkers with God, and all are driving on a gallant warfare against the devil; their cares are forgotten, and they are pursuing the paths of peace. That peace that God left consisted not merely in freedom from anxiety, but in the assurance of God's favor. What difference does the world make to a man serving God when he knows that God is well pleased? When troubles rage agnels administer unto him. "Ye shall leave me alone, but I am not alone, because God is with me." We must not forget that the sense of God's approbation was withdrawn from Christ for a season when he uttered those agonizing words, "*Eli, Eli, lama Sabacthani,*" but even then He cried, "He will not leave my soul in hell, nor suffer his holy one to see corruption." The light of religion shines in the darkness as well as the light, and how often do we see that peace that comes in the plenitude of divine love at the close of a Christian's life. With folded hands and a gleam shining from beyond the Jordan on his face, he quietly disengages his spirit from the concerns of life. Is there any truth in the story, is it a matter of fact, that once a time—and not so very long ago—one did stand on earth in the form of the Son of Man, and yet the Son of God, and say to those standing around him: "Peace I leave with you; my peace." "My own peace—that which sustained me in Gethsemane—give I unto you." Is all this true, or did some strange being, to mock us, palm off this tale on us? It is often said of earthly tidings, "It is too good to be true;" but this is too good to be false. It is the true riches which He bequeathed to us. We have been too often mocked. Hold out your hands now to receive the legacy. He would leave it with you as an enduring legacy. Refuse it not. However onerous may be the cross of sacrifice, oh, listen to the voice of wisdom.

### WALK WORTHY OF YOUR VOCATION.

*By Right Rev. Dr. De Koven.*

The services at Christ Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, were very numerously attended yesterday morning. The usual Episcopal service was read by the Rector, Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson. The music was, as it always is at this church, well chosen and excellently rendered by a professional quartet and a full choir of men and choristers. The words of the anthem were:

> "My faith looks up to Thee,
> Thou God of Calvary,
> Savior Divine."

The sermon was preached by Right Rev. Dr. De Koven, Bishop of Wisconsin, who announced as his text the first verse of the fourth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians—"I, therefore, the prisoner of the Lord, beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called." The central idea of the sermon which followed was that though the Bible offers no other alternative than to obey God completely, or else be eternally lost, yet that this is no unreasonable requirement, for grace is always given to assist obedience. Rev. Mr. De Koven spoke substantially as follows: The words of the text have in them something that moves us. St. Paul calls himself "the prisoner of the Lord." It reminds us first of the time when, in his freedom, he dwelt in his own hired house and preached, and no man forbade him. And then it recalls to us the time when prisoners were bound to their jailers, their right arms chained to the left arms of those who guarded them. And as St. Paul raised aloft his fingers, as he uttered the words, "the prisoner of the Lord," his chains must have clanked as he did so, while the soldier to whom he was bound either pitied him for his belief or sneered at and reviled him. But the apostle was more than a prisoner—he was "the prisoner of the Lord." He was imprisoned with the Lord, in him the Lord was imprisoned, and the words of the imprisoned servant are the words of his Lord and master. And so I preach to you this morning upon that special vocation to which we are called. And, first of all, let it be understood that this vocation is no partial vocation. It needs to be insisted upon in this self-indulgent age that men are called to works of self-denial. Men are called upon in every age to go forth and preach the Gospel in every land. Some are bidden to go forth and minister to the sick and weary. It needs to be impressed upon Christian people that they are to go forth and work, giving up all earthly things. By some this call to duty is not plainly heard. Others have heard and refused to answer it, but they will have to give an account at the last great day; for it is no partial vocation to which we are called; it is the vocation of our Christ. But is not this an unreasonable demand? The Bible is always saying we must repent. It is only he who believeth that shall be saved, and he who does not believe must infallibly be lost. And, on the other hand, we are repeatedly taught that we can of ourselves do no good works; and yet, unless we believe, unless we repent, eternal death is pitilessly held before us. The answer is a plain one. There is no call that is not accompanied with grace helping us to obey it. Whenever God calls us, and to whatever he calls us, that call of His is always accompanied with the grace of the Holy Ghost. And, first, this call appears in external nature, so that we are without excuse if we do not discern it. I know some of those who have studied external nature, have discovered in it the source and origin of all things, and have reasoned away the need of a God. But external nature herself reveals to us His face. "The heaven's declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork." And, within ourselves, in our inner nature, we have proof of a God, and of His call to duty. "My soul panteth, yea, even for the living God." And, in the second place, the call of God comes in the word of God. Now, I know how hard it is to understand the word of God. I know it sometimes speaks darkly, as in a spirit of prophecy. Yet in spite of this the word of God is "quick and powerful, and sharper than a two-edged sword." How tenderly it says, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavyladen, and I will give you rest," and threateningly how it says, "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all they that forget God. Nor is it otherwise with the preached word. Whenever the eternal spirit of God quickens his ministers, then they speak the word to the soul, and the soul hears, and is called to the feet of Jesus to hear the words of promise. Now, is it not marvelous that some will accept the call of God in nature, in His word, and in his preached word, and yet will sometimes stumble at the idea that the sacraments if the Church can have grace? They see grace in everything else, but limit the grace in them. But in the sacraments the Holy Ghost comes and gives the grace of His presence. No mere empty word is it when the water falls in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and when the sign of the cross is made upon the brow in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess God. Nor is it only in God's sacrament that this call comes unto you. It comes in our daily life. As you lie upon your bed of sickness, and voices are hushed, and people move quietly about as in a dream, and all the world grows dark about you, and it seems as though you were about to die, it was the voice of God that called you. When you stand beside the open grave and hear those solemn words, "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes," and as you turn away to your home and find a blank in the familiar place, it was the voice of God that called you. When, in the din and noise of the world, you sometimes feel a strange, indefinable influence urging you to give yourself to God, it was God that called you. Oh, my brethren, I would have you remember the exceeding preciousness of these calls. It is easy to forget them, easy not to heed them, easy to drown that still, small voice in things of earth. But oh, remember, there are calls that come and never come again, and that we may not always safely deafen our ears to them. The sun is shining over field and hill and valley, the crops are ripening, all things are flourishing and full of promise. It is the Spring-time of life. And in the midst of the joy and the Spring-time I hear a voice saying, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" The fields are bright with golden grain; I lift up my eyes and see the fields ripe for the harvest. It is the Autumn of life, and I hear a voice saying, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" Deep, dark, and lifeless the shadows fall. The harvest is past, the Summer is ended. And, as the sun goes down, I hear again a voice saying, "Why stand ye here idle?" Then twilight falls, and one by one the stars come out and take their place; the darkness deepens, as darker and darker grows the night. Behold, the Bridegroom cometh! Go ye forth to meet Him! Brethren, may your lamps be trimmed and burning, and may you have heard the voice calling you to accept God's vocation. Let us go forth in the power of God's might to fight the good fight of faith until we die—and after death is rest.

### CONTRITION ESSENTIAL TO CHRISTIANITY.

*By Right Rev. F. M. Whittle, D. D.*

A very large congregation assembled yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, to listen to a sermon from Right Rev. F. M. Whittle, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia. The opening services were of more than ordinary length, and were conducted by the Rector of the Church, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., assisted by Rev. Theodore Irving, D. D., and Rev. E. H. Kettell. The preacher announced for his text the first twelve verses of Psalm li., and began by stating that if the reader or hearer had never seen nor heard this Psalm before, the supposition would be very natural that the prayer it contains was offered by one of, if not the worst person that ever lived. To an individual who knows nothing of a Christian humility, nothing of a sorrow for sin, this prayer sounds like the voice of an abject slave, or of one who has committed the unpardonable sin. Certainly no malefactor upon the scaffold could beg for mercy in more abject terms. For no crime, however heinous, could more sorrow, more poignant grief, be expressed. And yet, said the preacher, the man who offered this prayer was not a malefactor upon the scaffold. He was not an abject slave, neither had he committed a sin greater than is daily being committed in these modern days of Christianity. He was a powerful monarch. He was a King. He sat on a throne, honored and blessed of God. It was David who uttered this contrite prayer; and it was uttered after the prophet Nathan had aroused him to repent of having sacrificed Uriah's life. He was not mourning, however, over the sin alone, but over the possession of a naturally depraved heart. Conceived in sin, he knew he had been sinful from his youth up. He knew that he was prone to wander into by and forbidden paths. His purposes were to keep close to his God. His sin, however, was ever before him. He wished to be purged from the sin, and to be whiter than snow. He longed for a clean heart and for a restoration of the joy of salvation which he had experienced. It was not on this occasion alone that we found David bewailing his sins and pleading for this purity. Throughout the Psalms we find him engaged in self-condemnation, and in wrestling for God's approval. In the thirty-eighth Psalm, for instance, we find him exclaiming, "O Lord, rebuke me not in Thy wrath; neither chasten me in Thy hot displeasure. For Thine arrows stick fast in me, and Thy hand presseth me sore." But such views of his own character and conduct were not peculiar to David alone, they distinguish all the holy men of the Bible. They all, without exception, mourned over their manifold sins, and hoped in God for forgiveness. One prophet after another can be named who almost constantly deplored their lack of clean hearts, and with fasting and prayer sought for purity. Nehemiah bitterly mourns and confesses his sins. Holy Job is found crying out, "How many are my sins!" "What is man that Thou shouldst magnify him, and that thou shouldst set thine heart upon him?" and that Thou shouldst visit him every morning, and visit him every moment? I have sinned; what shall I do unto Thee, O Thou Preserver of men?" Nehemiah says, "All our righteousness is as filthy rags." Jeremiah uses similar language, when he deplores his sins. And so with Daniel, and the rest of the grand army of God's prophets. Thus we find in the experience of these holy men of God, lessons of incalculable value to us. All the prophets of the Old Testament felt that they were sinners who must be saved, and when saved, saved by the pure grace of God.

Nor can we discover any difference in the relation which the disciples of the New Testament sustained. With one accord they acknowledged themselves as offenders against God's law. John says: "If we say we have no sin we deceive ourselves," and further "if we say we have not sinned the truth is not in us." Paul exclaimed, "Oh! wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me?" At another time he wrote to Timothy, "This is a faithful saying that Christ came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief." He did not claim to be simply an ordinary sinner, but the very chief. The Bishop then admonished the brethren to consider who these men were. That they were not worse than the generality of mankind. They were not ranting enthusiasts, not men governed only by impulse. They were not that kind of Christians whose salvation seems to depend upon the wearing of long faces, and upon the profession of greater piety than that possessed by other men. They were not indifferent and careless, never giving any attention to holy thoughts, and never looking into their own hearts. They were men who delighted in the study of religious subjects, who often examined their own hearts, and who regularly meditated upon God's character and uniformly endeavored to obey God's law. They were men who, inspired by God, wrote for our good. They were teachers of others, and worthy in every respect to be such teachers. They spoke and wrote from their own experience of the heart's natural depravity, and they were, therefore, competent to speak and write to others. He, the preacher, would ask if his hearers had never experienced the feelings—the humility and repentance—of these prophets and disciples, and, if they are all right, then were not these men of the Bible radically wrong? If, however, those were right, then is not the inference sufficient to alarm the most careless and reckless of sinners? If those were right, than these, never having had such an experience, must be in the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity. If Job and Daniel were in the light, then his hearers must be in the most outer darkness. If those were at peace with God, then these must be crying peace! peace! when there is no peace. The prayer was ever on their lips, "God be merciful to me a sinner," and what they said of and for themselves is for all mankind. If that man exists who never had a fear, never a conviction of God's truth, never a thought or care for the great hereafter, and never any grief for the mistakes of the past, his condition, according to the Holy Scriptures, must be deplorable in the extreme. It is declared that except a man be born again, born of the Spirit, he cannot see the kingdom of God. There is none righteous; no, not one. All who consider the possession of religion worth no effort will come far short of the glory of God. If you, my brethren, he said, have not felt this possession worthy of a great and vigorous effort, should the fact not alarm you? Ought it not to excite you to a scrutinizing self-examination? What! no fear of the future? no interest in the truth? What situation more appalling! Blind and dead in trespasses and sin! Oh, awake thou, that sleepest, and God shall give you light. Heed His call, and depart from your iniquities. If, my brethren, you should see a man asleep on the mast of a ship, your first impulse would be to awaken him, to make strenuous efforts to save him. If you saw a friend on the direct road to bankruptcy, you would not expect him to alter his course until you had gone to him and turned him aside. You would put forth all your energies to keep your friend solvent. If you see your friends about you asleep, blind, and almost dead in trespasses and sin; if you see this one and that one directing their steps toward a hopeless eternity; does it not behoove you to arouse them, to open their eyes, to put forth a helping and leading hand? They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. These are they to whom Christ extends the blessings of the Gospel. The Lord saveth such as are of a contrite spirit. He dwells with the contrite spirit. The Savior said, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven. Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." To such as these, and to such alone, are the words of this salvation sent. These truths, which He had endeavored to derive from the Word of God, were all important. They taught a lesson of priceless value. They taught that a man to be saved must see himself lost, must be so moved by the sight of sin, so sensitive of its horror, as to acknowledge himself the chiefest of sinners, and to plead with God for pardon. If you ask how such a feeling can be obtained, he answered, believe in the Gospel. Cleave to God's promises. Lay aside levity and vain babblings. Study to make yourself acquainted with God's laws. Examine your own actions and see if they are such as God would approve; and, finally, be contrite and pure. We are assured, he concluded, that God is ever willing to give good gifts unto His children. Ask, then, and you shall receive; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. If you should discover your house on fire at night, you would not say "a little more sleep, a little more folding of the hands;" you would, on the contrary, arouse yourself, cry for help, and begin to act. Act, then, my brethren, up to this conviction. Shake off your lethargy. Show a disposition to do your duty, so far as made known, and God will assist and enlighten more and more. Finally, will you make yourselves willing to be saved? He will direct you as did the Savior when he said, "He that cometh to Me I will in no wise cast out."

### REPENTANCE.

*By Rev. Chauncey Giles.*

The fifth of a series of sermons on sin and the forgiveness of sin was delivered yesterday by Rev. Chauncey Giles in the New Jerusalem Church, Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues, from the text:

> Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.—Luke xiii., 3.

He said: In the forgiveness of sin the Lord has a work to do, and we have a work to do. The Lord honors us with a copartnership in all the activities and functions of life. He permits us to have a share in our own creation; not in the first act, but in every subsequent step. He gives us capacities for indefinite increase in knowledge, and the reception of life in endless variety, and ever enlarging measure. He supplies us abundantly with the means of obtaining knowledge, and of receiving delight, and gives us the power to use them, and then He says to every human being, "Let us make man." He permits us to co-operate with him. When there is any hindrance to this work, obstacles which we have put in the way of carrying His purposes into effect, He calls upon us to remove them. He did not place them there, and He cannot take them away without our help. If He could, He would not hesitate a moment. If the Lord could banish sin from His universe by an immediate act of omnipotent power, He would do it. But He cannot remove sin in that way. Every living organism is built up by its own action, and every disturbance in its form, every hindrance of its life and growth must be removed by its own action. This is the universal law. The forgiveness of sin is the product of two factors, both of which are necessary to the result. Repentance is man's part of the work. Let us try to understand, then, precisely what repentance is. In the language of the church: "Acts of repentance are all such as make a man cease to will, and consequently to practice, evils which are sins against God." "Repentance, that it may be truly such and become efficacious in man, must affect the will and thence the thought, and not the thought alone; it must be actual, and not merely of the lips." Let us examine this concise statement of the doctrine of the New Church from different points of view, and gain as clear an idea as possible of what we must do and how we must do our part of work in the forgiveness of sin. As shown in a previous discourse, forgiveness of sin is a radical change in the organization of our spiritual forms. It is giving up and putting away the diseased forms and the substitution of new and healthy ones. If, therefore, it is a change of structure in our spiritual organization, no mere formal confession of this condition will be of any avail. The confession that we had neuralgia would not cure the disease. The confession that we are sinners, made in the most emphatic and piteous manner, will not remove the sin. We can see also that repentance is not contrition or sorrow for the consequences of sin, and here it is necessary to use the utmost care to guard against mistake. We may think we have been sorry for our sins, when we have only been filled with horror of the penalty. There is no hatred of the sin in this. The sin we like, and we should never think of refraining from it were it not attended with direful consequences. It is not a sense of guilt. Guilt is spiritual pain. The suffering of pain is not a step in the removal of its cause. It calls our attention to it, reveals the existence of sin and its destructive nature, and may lead to repentance. But it may exist without repentance. It may lead to the concealment of the sin, rather than to putting it away. The essential thing is to get at the disease. The beginning of repentance, then, is the knowledge of sin and the discovery of some particular sin in man's self. All are willing to acknowledge that they are sinners in general, but very few that they are guilty of any particular sin. We may acknowledge from doctrine, from general opinion, from example, while we do not know in what particular we are sinners, or do not feel that our condition is such as to require any special attention. But there can be no genuine repentance without specific knowledge of our sinful condition, and the specific forms in which it is manifested. It is true that the natural degree of the mind is wholly perverted, but its diseased condition manifests itself in different ways. In one it may be a disposition to cheat, in another to deceive, in another to be cruel in word or deed. Learning these facts is getting a true diagnosis of our disease. We must do this work faithfully, as the subsequent work depends upon it. It is difficult to detect the presence and terrible nature of spiritual disease. We mistake it for life itself. We call it life. Its first manifestations are in forms of delight; in lusts whose gratification gives us pleasure. One of the first excuses our children make for indulgence in some evil delight, and one which men continue to make, is, that there is no harm in it. The fatal character of these evil tendencies is concealed by momentary delights. We need to use the utmost vigilance to discover the true quality of our spiritual state, that we may use every precaution against developing this diseased condition of our souls, which will result in spiritual death if it is not forgiven. The examination of ourselves is a most humiliating work. It is not difficult to deal in generalities, because the special sin escapes in the crowd. But, to come down to the hard, naked, repulsive facts, and to confess to ourselves, "I am deceitful; am cruel; I am a liar; I find in myself an impure, diseased condition which is constantly tending to break out into these plague-spots of sinful acts." This is hard work. Did you every try it, fairly, honestly, with the same freedom and impartiality with which you criticise others? If you have, you do not need to be told how difficult it is. If you have done it often, you will not be disposed to dilate upon the faults of others, but rather to say, "God, be merciful to me, a sinner." When we have discovered the fact that we are sinners, and acknowledge it to ourselves, then we must shun evils as sins against God. We must struggle against the disposition to sin in every form. We must suppress the desire to think wrong and to do wrong. But we may not be able to make much resistance until the evil disposition exhibits itself in the form of thoughts. Our intentions or the ends and purposes of our lives can be seen more clearly there, for they take on form in our thoughts. Our thoughts are the form of our affections. If you find your thoughts to be forms of envy, jealousy, or revenge for real or fancied injuries, or if they turn wholly to self and the world, you may know what is the quality of your affections, and you must repent. It will greatly assist in this work to select some particular evil, for when we are in the effort to shun one sin we are in the effort to shun all sins: "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much." The proper direction of our thoughts is of immense importance to us. But above all we must resist evil actions. The deed is the ultimate embodiment of both good and evil intentions. It is, therefore, the fullest expression of character. When we have committed a sinful act we can understand what we are and what dangers lie before us. We must shun its repetition. This is repentance. It is ceasing to do evil. It may be accompanied by sorrow, but the sorrow is not the repentance. It takes a long time to change our whole spiritual organization. Many persons get discouraged because they cannot get rid of a sin by merely willing to do so. It is as impossible as it would be to get rid of a fever by willing to do it. Repentance is a gradual turning away from self and the world toward the Lord. It is the withdrawal of life from the perverted, diseased spiritual organisms, and just so far as we succeed in this they become weakened and die. Repentance is not a feeling or fear, or sorrow or pain. It is an actual doing or ceasing to do. We can thus see why it is necessary to the forgiveness of sin, and how the Lord removes sin when we repent of it. It is spiritually letting go our hold upon sin so that the Lord may remove it. As we cease to cherish it it gradually dies. If the Lord could do the whole work He would. He does not stand aloof waiting to be urged to help us. He is always trying to forgive our sins, or, if he cannot forgive them, to restrain their power or mitigate their consequences. The reason He can do no more for us is because we repel Him and reject the means He employs to save us—the only means that can save us. All the causes of suffering and sorrow, all that prevents the attainment of perfect happiness, is sin; and all that hinders its forgiveness, its removal from us, so that it will no longer hinder the reception of life from the Lord, is failure on our part to repent. Repentance is the pivotal point on which our eternal happiness or misery turns. It is the line where man, the sinner, and the Lord, who forgive sins, meet. Repentance is opening the door to the Lord. The doors are barred on the human side, and not on the Lord's, and when the bars are removed by man they swing open toward man, and the Lord enters with forgiveness and healing in His presence. Let us engage in this work, then, promptly; let us carry it on boldly and efficiently. Let the young begin the work immediately. Let them examine themselves to discover tendencies toward evils and restrain them. It is much easier to resist a tendency to sin than it is to repent of the sin itself when it becomes confirmed into an evil habit. There is no work that will reward us so richly. Repentance—faithful, earnest, diligent, sincere repentance—removes all the obstacles to the forgiveness of sin, and opens our souls to the vivifying power of the Lord.

### REST FOR THE PEOPLE OF GOD.

*By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

Long before the hour appointed for holding the services in Plymouth Church yesterday morning every available portion of the building was densely crowded. So great is the desire still manifested to hear Mr. Beecher that large numbers were obliged to return home disappointed for want of accommodation. The officers of the church adopted the precaution taken on previous occasions of having two officers stationed at the entrance to the church to prevent overcrowding, otherwise it would have been impossible to maintain proper order. Mr. Beecher took his place on the platform shortly before 10:30 o'clock, and opened the services with prayer, after which he read the Scriptural lesson from St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians. This was followed by the singing of the 40th hymn. Mr. Beecher then offered up an earnest prayer for a blessing upon this great nation, that through its means the spirit of the Gospel might be spread in every land, and besought God to lift up the whole human race and to save the nations from dashing insanely against each other. After the singing of the 1,262d hymn by the congregation, Mr. Beecher delivered his discourse, taking his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, iv., 9. "There remaineth, therefore, a rest to the people of God." The doctrine of the conscious existence of a future state with the continuance of personal identity, he said, was a truth of new hope and aspirations among the ancient Jews, rather than an announced doctrine. It was nowhere expressly taught, under the Old Testament, in Scripture. It formed no part of the Mosaical economy. All the truths and the promises that were made of old were secular, and yet we discern unmistakably in the nobler moral ends of their work or teachings in the Hebrew Scriptures, that they did expect a continued life hereafter. The annunciation belongs to an advanced stage of the Jewish life. This expectation has grown into what may be called a universal certainty. With the unfolding of the race this expectation of another life is not vanishing as a shadow. It has grown to be the foundation of hope, and its uses are multiplied in the proportion in which men are more men than when in a savage state. This effect does not, to be sure, prove the existence of another state of being. He did not think the desire was evidence or presumption of the thing desired, and the mere desire of continued existence was not proof of that continued existence. But it was a proof where it existed in widening circles, where it grows stronger and stronger, where it touches every thought and aspiration of our reason and imagination, the universality of this desire was proof positive of the universal sense of incompleteness, without another stage of existence. In other words, it was a testimony of the incompetency of this world to fulfill that which man needs. Judged by this sense, it would seem to overshadow a future existence. After illustrating the transient nature of this life, he said that even in civilized society the great bulk of men did not develop the outlines marked out for them in this world, because the Summer time of life was not long enough, and because human nature does not perfect itself here. Everything seems moving on with indications of something better, which we do not attain in this life. And do all these aspirations and longings for a higher state of development go out, or did the hand of death wipe them all out clean from the soul as from a slate? Does this conclusion afford such a ground of reasoning as to satisfy the rational faculties, the moral sentiments of man? If it does it is a kind of evidence for which he cared but little; for evidence means the production of conviction. We can produce conviction in some men by reasoning, and in some not at all, but rather by playing upon the imagination and working upon their sympathies. He did not say this was a rational demonstration; but it was a fact that there were ten persons into whom conviction entered by the heart to the one where it entered by the understanding. Even though all things should end as some of our scientists would have it, he would rather live in the hope and belief of a future state; for if death is annihilation he should not know what he had lost. The faith and the hope of continued existence were of transcendent importance to the efforts and manliness of our life, and he did not thank any man that goes round and blows them out and calls himself a scientist. You tell me I ought not to occupy my imagination in building air castles. But how much pleasure do we not receive from the operations of the imagination? He then enumerated the various ways in which men found recreation in this manner. Some might say that it was all nothing; but it was relaxation, rest, joy, and that is what we are after in this world. And if it was laudable to employ our imaginations with the things of this life, with how much profit might it not be used concerning the things of the future state. By its employment our manhood was lifted out of its own littleness and became more exalted. These operations of the imagination were not to be extinguished and not to be rebuked merely because we could not prove the existence of the things upon which it was employed, as the chemist can prove certain facts. He illustrated the necessity that existed for a higher state of development in the human race. The characteristic of savage life was its want of foresight. Scarcely have savages sufficient conception of time and existence to make provision for the Winter. But the higher we ascended in the scale the more he looked forward to the future. There was very much of a yearning, of a longing for a state of which we conceive but which we cannot reach. Men feel that there is a need of a larger sphere and of a higher state of development. We find in this world that happiness is a sign of health. As a general rule, happiness was the proper state of man; but it did not follow that it was the proper state of man in this world. If you take an exquisite surgeon's instrument made of steel and polished like silver, and say that the perfection of steel lay in this external polish, it would not be correct. He gave an illustration to explain all the processes through which that piece of steel had to pass before it was perfected. It was the same with men in their passage through this life. While going through the lower stages of their existence they were rolled about like steel in the iron mills, and were perfected only after passing through hardships and trials and difficulties innumerable. Even in this life it was found that those who were subjected to hardships generally rose to distinction, while others who were nursed in indolence and wealth seldom accomplished anything. He encouraged all to persevere in the midst of their trials, and to bear patiently their burdens without complaint or giving vent to expressions of discontent.

There were many who spoke of the rest that remains for the people of God as if it were simply a cessation of enterprise and activity. Nor would he blame some men, from the nature of their circumstances here, for wishing to depart from this life. He could imagine such a man as Kossuth, who sees his land without any prospects before it, longing for that rest promised to the people of God. We conceive grand things which we are incompetent to reach, and we become tired of life at last. All this yearning and longing which springs up within us for a future and happier state had underneath it a peculiar feeling of emotion which gave it birth—a something which could not be expressed in words. He illustrated this depth of feeling by a reference to the psalms of the warrior King, David. He heard men say how much he was under the influence of revengeful feelings when he wrote those divine songs. But such men did not understand David. He reached the very topmost limits of inspiration, and was not to be weighed in the balance of those who were only competent to esteem his feet, but could not rise to his heart or his head. In conclusion he impressed upon his hearers that the true use of a belief in the future state was to inspire patience in the present, to give men courage under difficulties, to give men faithfulness in all the labors to which they were called.

### *AN IMPUDENT THIEF CAPTURED.*

On Saturday night about 12 o'clock, while William R. Smith, of No. 250 West Twenty-sixth street, was standing in Twenty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue, talking with a friend, six men approached them and asked the time of night. Smith and his friend not liking the appearance, were about moving away, when one of the gang seized Smith's chain and tore his watch from his pocket. They then ran away, but Smith succeeded in giving the thief a well-directed blow on the head which laid him on the ground. Officer Mulligan, of the Twentieth Precinct, heard Smith's cries for help, and arrived just in time to capture the fallen man. He gave his name as Edward Lundy, of No. 12 West Twenty-sixth street. His companions all effected their escape. At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Smith committed Lundy in $2,000 bail for trial.

### *A FEARFUL LEAP.*

At a late hour on Saturday night Zergis Zaldo a native of Porto Rico, thirty years of age, living on the third floor of No. 206 Sullivan street, while intoxicated, stepped out of the window of his apartments to the fire-escape, and before a woman who was in the room at the time could interfere to prevent him, he leaped into the street. He fell heavily on the pavement of the yard beneath, a distance of forty feet, and sustained injuries which will doubtless prove fatal. He was taken to the Mercer Street Police Station, and was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. He refused to assign any reason for the attempt at suicide, but it is supposed that he was suffering from delirium tremens at the time.

# The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 12, 1874.

## *AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE BARBER OF SEVILLE (Italian opera)—Mlle. Bianca Donadio, Signor Bassini.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HANGING OF THE CRANE—THE TWO WIDOWS—THE CRITIC—Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. George Clarke. Matinée at 2—BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—Vokes troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PARTNERS FOR LIFE—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Jeffreys Lewis.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHYNX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FAIRY CIRCLE—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

PARK THEATRE.—GILDED AGE—Mr. Raymond and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Aimée, M. Kolletz.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

BOWERY THEATRE.—KIT CARSON—Donald McKay and Indians.

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SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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## *NOTICE.*

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

*This morning* THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

It is said that an attempt will be made to induce Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY to accept the nomination for Congress in the Eleventh District. We sincerely hope that the report is well founded, for if Mr. BAILEY would consent to make the inevitable sacrifice of time and convenience, he would be one of the most efficient representatives ever sent to Congress from New-York. His intimate knowledge of commercial affairs, his good sense and attachment to Republican principles, no less qualify him for a seat in Congress than his ready wit and remarkable gifts as a public speaker. Should Mr. BAILEY consent to stand for the Eleventh District, there cannot be a doubt that he would be elected, and the delegation from New-York to Washington would be immensely strengthened.

Now that Tammany has nominated "JIMMY HAYES" for Register—a nomination which not even the *World* has the heart to defend—why should not the Republicans put up a really good man for the post? Would there be any harm in selecting some one who would be acceptable to that large class of voters which has been so deeply offended by the nomination of HAYES? Tammany has succeeded in arousing the opposition of Germans and Irish alike. The Republicans can easily avoid that mistake, and we hope they will do even more than avoid it in their forthcoming nominations. Men fit for the posts of Mayor and Register can be found who would be acceptable to the public; and at the same time be fairly representative of the classes so long used by Democratic politicians, and now suddenly thrown overboard.

The other day the *World* was very angry because no one had abused Mr. TILDEN. It begged and prayed that somebody would come forward and call him a few hard names. We hope it will be satisfied with the efforts made to-day by Mr. JOHN MCKEON, a well-known Democrat, who is at least as faithful to his party as Mr. TILDEN has been. Since the attack does not come from a Republican quarter, it will have no little weight with the public. Mr. MCKEON's remarks on the railroad monopolies of the day (with which Mr. TILDEN has been directly connected) are very striking, and will attract much attention among all classes of our citizens. We doubt whether Mr. TILDEN's organ will be able to dispose of these charges and certainly it will not do to attempt to answer them by coarse abuse of Mr. MCKEON.

From Washington we have an intimation that there is likely to be some Senatorial obstruction to the proposed removal of objectionable office-holders in the South. This is to be expected. As we lately pointed out, the legislative branch of the Government is not likely to surrender without a struggle its practical monopoly of the appointing power. The projected reform cannot be made without the co-operation of the Senate. Under present conditions even that reform might be resented by some Senators as an invasion of their privileges. Removals may be properly made for causes affecting the good of the service, though not on grounds that would warrant the presentation of the office-holder to a Grand Jury for indictment. The division of responsibility for the appointment, therefore, is likely to cause embarrassment, if not a defeat of the end in view. By the by, the *Tribune*, with its happy faculty for blundering, forgets that it has been howling for the removal of these "creatures of carpet-bag Senators," and it now declares that it cannot trust the Executive to appoint their successors. If these office-holders should be removed, who shall nominate others in their places—the President, the Senate, or the bilious *Tribune*?

Two letters, which we publish this morning, from our special correspondents in the South, will be found of special interest. One gives a picture of social life in the bayou region of Louisiana, and, besides, recounts the difficulties that surround the solution of the labor question in that section. The second, from Kentucky, will afford our readers a view which we venture to think will be valuable as well as novel, of the condition of the Republican Party in that State. We have recently explained some of the facts that led us to the conclusion that the Civil Rights bill was not a sound or necessary measure; and we were assured that it was bad policy to discuss the subject now. Perhaps the very clear report of our Kentucky correspondent will persuade our friends that it is better to discuss the matter pretty thoroughly before it goes much further.

## *THE STATE CANVASS.*

We should say that Mr. TILDEN has little reason to complain of the zeal with which he is supported by the Democratic papers, though he may have his own opinion as to their discretion. Since some one was kind enough to start the report that a quarter of million of dollars had been discovered in the party treasury, to be devoted to the special interest of Mr. TILDEN, a new life has marked the columns, previously somewhat languid, of the party press. It is not very complimentary, but perhaps under the circumstances it is unavoidable, that Mr. TILDEN's advocates find it easier to devise attacks on his rival than to praise their own candidate. Some of these attacks are very amusing. One journal has discovered that the real reason why Gov. DIX supports the National Administration is that the Attorney General of the United States is authorized by law to prosecute him for $50,000, paid him by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. This, we presume, is conclusive to the mind of its author; but he ought, while he was about it, to have said that the suit had been commenced, and that its vigorous prosecution is held *in terrorem* over the head of an unfortunate and guilty Chief Magistrate. The same paper is authority for the melancholy statement that on the eve of the rebellion Gov. DIX was in favor of secession. We shall not be surprised now to learn that the Governor's famous order to the New-Orleans Customs officers has been grossly misrepresented, and that its text will be found to read, "If any man offers to haul down the American flag, haul it down yourselves on the spot." Before the campaign is over, all the details of the conspiracy by which Gen. DIX has foisted himself on the community as a loyal and faithful citizen, will doubtless be exposed. Among other things, we shall learn, perhaps, that he persistently refused to sign the call for the great Union meeting in this city in 1861, and that it was Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN who in reality presided on that interesting occasion.

Another Democratic journal is making equally acute efforts to advance Mr. TILDEN by exposing the cruel deceits practiced by his opponent. Gov. DIX, it seems, has not only bribed the Federal Government, by his adhesion, to refrain from prosecuting him, but he is at this moment engaged in a deep-laid plot to restore "Boss" TWEED to power. The "old Tammany gang" and the "Radicals" are working very hard for DIX's re-election, and in case that is secured, TWEED is to be instantly pardoned. This is plainly a serious matter. It not only involves the character of Gen. DIX, but the little plans of the brace of Johns who have inherited some of TWEED's power and much of his morality. If TWEED is to come to the front again, Messrs. KELLY and MORRISSEY are evidently making a serious mistake, of which we are glad to have an opportunity of warning them. They know well enough that if TWEED is really in partnership with the terrible Custom-house it will be difficult to stand up against such a combination, and they had better stop their ill-advised advocacy of TILDEN immediately. As another motive for such a course on their part, we may mention that while a few hundred thousand may be had for advocating TILDEN, we have pure Democratic authority for the statement that Mr. TWEED has pledged "his millions" to the support of DIX. This little game was all arranged, as we are informed, by Mr. GEORGE VAN NORT, who found it "easy to talk to friends of the 'Boss' on this very delicate subject." But Mr. VAN NORT has not shown his usual shrewdness in allowing the whole affair to get, at this early date, to the ears of the enemy.

The Democrats are so far bound to make this canvass a personal one that they not only contribute the accusations against DIX, but they furnish, from the disaffected of their own party, the most serious assaults upon Mr. TILDEN as well. For instance, in a communication which we publish this morning, Mr. JOHN MCKEON exposes the Democratic candidate as the representative and ally of the railroad monopolies. He recites at length the names and history of the various railroads in which Mr. TILDEN is interested. He recounts that gentleman's achievements in consolidating small roads. He points out that he was OAKES AMES' counsel in the Credit Mobilier matter, and advised that unfortunate adventurer that his mode of dealing with its affairs was "an entire compliance with the law." He declares that it would be interesting to know how many railroad laws have been passed at TILDEN's instigation. He broadly intimates that TILDEN's connection with the "Harlem extension" procured him the support in the Democratic Convention of the delegates from along the line of the road. And Mr. MCKEON especially emphasizes the fact that the Democratic Party has placed on the same ticket with Mr. TILDEN, as candidate for Canal Commissioner, a leading employe of the New-York Central Road.

So it will be seen that, as far as a lively exchange of personalities, pertinent and otherwise, is concerned, the Democrats are displaying commendable activity.

## *LIFE AND PROPERTY.*

Last week a Delaware farmer, finding five lads taking chestnuts from a tree that grew upon his premises, drove them off by presenting a loaded gun. The children went reluctantly, and with disrespectful language. The farmer fired on the party, wounding one and killing another. Two or three days after this, two Deputy Sheriffs in the interior of this State were sent to arrest a man on a legal process. The man expressed his readiness to go until he saw the papers in the case, when he demurred, and began to argue that he had once been arrested on that writ. The deputies were impatient, and while one sat in a wagon the other dragged the man sought to be arrested from his vehicle and killed him by shooting. In a California town, not long since, a man hearing a noise at his chicken-coop, rose up with a double-barreled gun, and, seeing a marauder going off with several fowls, shot him in the back, killing him instantly. We derive these three statements from the newspapers. It is possible that there may have been some exaggeration as to some of the details. But we presume that as to the main facts of each they are correct. They are all illustrations of a general custom. There is nothing improbable about any of them.

There is no occasion to urge that our people ought to set a higher value on what belongs to them. Contrary to the maxim of PRUDHOMME, property is a very sacred thing in the eyes of our fellow-citizens. It is more sacred than life. We have more anxiety in providing punishments for men who steal the almighty dollar than for those who take human life. A slayer of his fellow-man is sent to jail for a shorter term than he who runs away with his employer's cash—provided the latter is caught. We do not complain of the severity of any class of punishments; but some of them do seem disproportionate to others. And this distorted principle has found its way into general practice. It seems to be considered the right thing to shoot a man who is caught stealing. A fellow gets over a neighbor's fence and makes off with a water-melon. The guardian of the melon-patch shoots him through the head. Another mischievously leaves open a gate in order that his cows may find pasture in the corn-field of a hostile neighbor; a rifle-shot settles his business. The Delaware farmer thought he was justified in killing a boy who rifled his chestnut-trees and gave him "sass" afterward. The Deputy Sheriff who was ordered to bring FINKLE into court, considered himself bound to bring in his body, dead or alive; resistance was a crime punishable with death. The Californian believed that five hens were to him more valuable than the life of a stranger, and that he had a right to kill any man whom he caught taking them. We ought, perhaps, to add that the hen-thief in this case was a Chinaman, and that in California when a man is met with the general charge of homicide he denies it, with the qualification that he may have killed a Chinaman or two. The principle is the same, however, in all these and numberless other instances. The guardians of the law and guardians of personal property seem to think that they must go on duty armed and equipped for instant execution. Whether it is a chestnut tree or a writ that is in question, the ready and final argument is the pistol. Hens are sacred; human life may be taken without judge or jury.

It is not worth while now to inquire what the law does as to such cases as those cited. Public opinion has so much to do with the verdict that we can only guess what the result will be when we know the locality, the temper of the people, and the special feeling of the neighborhood where the events took place. Sometimes the village Hampden that, with dauntless breast and a double-barreled shot-gun, the unarmed marauder of his melon-patch withstood, has an ovation from his neighbors; sometimes he is surprised with a brief imprisonment; but the general usage recognizes him as a man who has discharged an unpleasant duty and has thus defended the bulwarks of the public virtue. The theory of the law, however, is that the taking of life is only justified when it seems necessary in self-defense. The forcible entry of a house in the night time is presumed to threaten the life of its occupants. Until very lately, in some of the States, horse-stealing was a capital offense, and a horse-thief caught in the act was a horse-thief hung forthwith. How that noble beast, the horse, came to have a peculiar sanctity of property we have never been able to discover; but it is true of all new communities that they regard a stealer of horses as worse than a murderer. But it is difficult to see how any state of society can make a defender of property against secret theft competent to bear and fatally use arms. Surely, we have not so many people in this country that we can afford to hold human life so cheaply. We can understand how in China, where the inhabitants are in each other's way, and where a heathen philosophy has taught strange notions of life and immortality, homicide should be regarded with apathy; but nothing but a supposed rawness of civilization can explain the impunity and promptness with which human life is taken in the Republic. It is an awful thing to think that a pocketful—or, for that matter, a tree-full—of chestnuts, or a few fowls, can outweigh a human life. It is frightful to see an armed officer of the law recklessly shooting a paltry offender who hesitates, or even refuses, to be arrested. Honest *Dogberry* gave instructions to the watch that if a "vagrom" man should not stand when so ordered in the Prince's name, then the watchman should let him go, and presently the rest of the force be called together to thank God that they were rid of a knave. Nowadays, we do not so much as call on him to stand; we shoot him on the spot.

## *SAINT-CLOUD.*

It is announced that the French Government has given notice of its intention to ask for an appropriation for the rebuilding of the palace of Saint-Cloud. This intelligence will have an interest for hundreds of thousands of visitors, who rambled about the noble pile when it was an Imperial residence, and when the saturnine Napoleon III. promenaded its terraces in the early dawn of Summer mornings, maturing his plans for the continued subjection of the restless people over whom he ruled. The fine chateau, on which old GONDI, the architect, lavished all his exquisite taste and skill more than three centuries ago, was one of the favorite resorts of travelers. They loved to wander up the winding road, from the picturesque village by the Seine, to the massive fountain, and the gilded gates, behind which, in the great halls of the palace, EUGENIE and NAPOLEON sometimes found refuge from the turmoils and gayeties of Paris, just as many a grandee of the past had sought repose there before them. It was at St. Cloud that the Duke of ORLEANS loved to hide himself when the cares of the world weighed heavily, and to plan gardens and parks with his pet gardener, LE NOTRE; it was there that LOUIS XVI. and MARIE ANTOINETTE held many a gay festival, or lived sequestered and happy when court tumults were over; and there that NAPOLEON I. now and then went to muse on his lofty schemes, and to repose under the mighty and ancient trees. What tourist does not remember the joyous junketing in the long alleys of the park when the Saint-Cloud fair was in progress? And who can forget the promenades in the leafy avenues of the huge forest, the sweet nooks around Ville D'Avray, or the lovely thickets on the route to Bas-Meudon? What visitor to France has not threaded the forest of Saint-Cloud?

When the Franco-Prussian war came, with its myriad disasters, the palace of Saint-Cloud was ruined. In the park—which had resounded for a score of years to nothing save music and laughter, or the peaceful hum of occasional diplomatic chatter, when the Emperor gave a party *au bois*—thousands of soldiers lit their camp-fires in trenches, or burrowed in subterranean passages, seeking shelter from the relentless storm of iron hail poured upon them by the French forts. In the long and trying Winter of 1870-71, when the Prussians surrounded Paris with a circle of iron and fire, and when the shock of a gigantic artillery duel shivered the ice in the Seine, the park of Saint-Cloud was seamed and scarred with tunnels, redoubts, and intrenchments. The unburied dead lay for days beside the shattered walls of the château. The superb shade-trees were felled, and converted into *abattis*; the roads were worn into ditches by the passage of artillery; and sombre graveyards, filled with many mounds, on each of which lay a Prussian helmet and a sprig of evergreen, bore witness to the fierceness of the struggle. The palace roof had fallen in; great fragments of pillars which had supported the gilded and frescoed *plafonds* of gorgeous saloons were chipped into tiny pieces and sent to Germany as souvenirs; and the floors on which many noble ladies had danced were stained with the blood of foreign foes.

That was not the first time that alien soldiers had been quartered in the park of Saint Cloud. When the allied armies were at the gates of Paris in 1814, Germans and Russians together had wandered beneath the trees and bivouacked in the saloons. But the second visitation left nothing save a few blackened walls, a mass of unsightly stones and broken ornaments, and a ruined park. French shells from French forts toppled down the monument to royal pleasure and retirement; and a fierce rush of battle-flame, a few days before Queen Paris capitulated and put on the sackcloth of humiliation and the ashes of despair, left unseemly gaps in the streets of the pretty town which took its name from the palace. Many a brawny republican from the "people's quarters" of Paris was glad when he heard that the Imperial residence was gone, and thousands of Frenchmen expressed their hope that the ruin might remain unrestored—a ghastly memorial of the chaos in which monarchy and imperialism had disappeared from the country which they had long afflicted with misrule. The country over which the Assembly and MACMAHON rule is rich, and can erect a score of palaces, each one costly as Saint-Cloud; but it is not altogether pleasant to see the attention of her rulers devoted to such petty matters when her liberties are in danger and her voters need light and encouragement. Perhaps the voice of the masses in France may have some influence with the Versailles Government, and may teach that trifling collection of "ghosts of the past" that "new occasions make new duties." Even the national pride of the French masses will hardly influence them willingly to consent to the rebuilding of ruined historic palaces, until there is no longer any probability that new monarchs may arise to occupy them.

## *SENSIBLE CONSERVATIVES.*

The Conservatives in South Carolina have made up their minds to frank and cordial co-operation with the Independent Republicans, who seem earnestly endeavoring to carry out something like reform in the State Government. The Tax Unions, which comprise most of the influential and intelligent property-owners of the State, for some time manifested a preference for Gen. KERSHAW, an honest and straightforward man, as candidate for Governor, in case any Conservative nomination was to be made; but they are now convinced that Judge GREEN, the Independent candidate, could do much to improve the present lamentable condition of affairs if he were fortunate enough to get a seat in the Governor's chair. They consider it a forlorn hope, but they mean to do their utmost, and if they fail they will certainly be bitterly discouraged. Although the supporters of CHAMBERLAIN are by no means so confident as they were shortly after his nomination, it is pretty evident that he will have a very strong following, and it is probable that he will be elected. With the frightful examples of the past few years before him, it is fair to suppose that he will do his best to reform the glaring evils which have brought South Carolina to the brink of ruin. But he will be cumbered with a greedy army at his back, and will find it as hard to detect frauds as he seems to have found it when he was Attorney General.

When the Independent Party, in whose ranks there are large numbers of negroes, appealed to the Conservatives of the State for co-operation, their appeal met with an instant response from many quarters. Thousands of men who have suffered for years all the miseries of taxation without representation, and who have been completely at the mercy of the ignorant and vicious, answered at once that they would sacrifice partisan politics in the interest of a movement for fair government. They did not sit sulking in corners, refusing affiliation and issuing manifestoes filled with dreary complaints, but they stepped frankly forward and gave their adhesion to a party which had nominated an earnest advocate of the wiser provisions of the Civil Rights bill as Governor and a highly-intelligent colored man as Lieutenant Governor. There were many Conservatives who hesitated, and who still hesitate, to follow the excellent example afforded them by their old associates; but they will in time accept a decision which is certainly wise, and will be productive of much good. They have seen the folly and uselessness of any attempt to open a race issue, and have never seriously contemplated it. Their neighbors in Georgia have now and then sent to the world glowing accounts of race disturbances on the Carolina borders, but there was never any basis of fact on which to build the presumption that South Carolina was to be the scene of actual strife between whites and blacks.

Whatever may be the immediate result of the Independent movement in the State, the final effects cannot but be good. The negroes are evidently learning to pay some little attention to the character, as well as the political professions, of candidates; and that is a long step forward. The prospects for retrenchment of the expenses of government, and for appropriation of the revenues to their proper uses, even if the Independents and Conservatives do not elect their candidate, will be far better than if they had never made an effort to elect one. If they do succeed, it is not probable that they will attempt any other than a liberal policy. The Conservatives say truly that neither the Civil Rights bill, nor any of the present causes of the troubles in the South, can perpetuate dissension in South Carolina, and that there is no obstacle to harmonious and immediate progress save the dishonest administration of the State Government. Even under the crushing weight of that Government, certain sections of the Commonwealth manage to prosper. What might not be expected if taxes were reduced, stealings were abolished, and industries were revived?

Both the regular Republican Party and the Independents would do well to pay strict attention to measures for an increase of educational facilities throughout the State. Either party will succeed or fail, eventually, very much in proportion to the amount of attention it bestows upon the education of its voters. Until the majority of the negroes are far better instructed than at present they cannot become useful citizens; they will not have the ambition or the pride necessary to urge them to accumulate property and to develop the State. Retrenchment in appropriations for school purposes would be fatal to progress toward reform in South Carolina.

## *PREPARING FOR COLLEGE.*

More than usual attention has lately been called to the subject of deficiences in the preparation of boys for college. Such deficiencies may be divided into two classes. One class consists of defects which have always existed. The other is composed, in a greater or lesser degree, of those peculiar to our own time. It is of the latter sort that we shall here principally speak.

In former years there were two very distinct kinds of education for boys. These were familiarly distinguished by the titles of "a plain English education" and "a classical education." The "plain English education" was apt to be exceedingly plain. Almost every attempt that was made at teaching anything beyond reading, writing, elementary geography, and the more simple rules of arithmetic, was connected with a classical course. Some boys went through the whole of this course. Others accomplished only a part of it. One boy stopped after reading *Cæsar*. Another left off when he had done with *Virgil*. Many completed the preparatory studies, but did not attempt to enter college. The degree of education received was as exactly marked by certain studies as the distances on a turnpike by milestones.

How far this way of doing things was or was not desirable for boys who did not go to college, is a point which we shall not stop to discuss. In regard to those who did go, it evidently possessed some very decided advantages. It greatly simplified the work of teachers. It gave all the boys the same studies. It interested, or attempted to interest, them all in the same subjects. This community of thought was not confined to those who attended the same school: Every boy who was advanced beyond the merest elementary education was pursuing almost exactly the same studies with every other such boy of his acquaintance. The names of those benevolent gentlemen in ancient Greece and Rome who wrote histories, or composed poems, or made speeches, in order to furnish intellectual dumb-bells for the youth of a far-distant future age were, consequently, as familiar to boys of twelve or fourteen as the name of the President of the United States. Now, when two boys meet it is as likely as not that one of them will not so much as know what one-half the books which the other is studying are about.

But, besides the uniformity in the style of education of which we have spoken, the schools of former days had another advantage in preparing boys for college. Much less was usually expected then than now, outside of the immediate routine of preparation. Few parents in 1874 would be satisfied with what all parents in 1824 or 1834 were obliged to be satisfied. Nor would most of the boys themselves be contented. A greater range of knowledge is demanded. Times have changed. A journey all over Europe is now much more common than a visit to Niagara Falls used to be. A similar state of affairs exists in regard to school studies. Whatever may or may not be the benefits of this change, in some respects it materially interferes with the concentration of the pupil's mind upon his preparatory course. A boy cannot be looking at a word in a Greek dictionary with one eye while he is examining an engraving in a text-book on natural philosophy with the other. Nor is it worth while to say that boys ought to defer these outside matters until they enter college, or perhaps until they have graduated. Whether they ought to do so or not most of them will not, sometimes because their parents will not allow it, and sometimes because it is against their own wishes. Indeed, many of the most able and studious of them would, in preference to such a postponement, abandon the idea of going to college altogether.

Our systems of higher education are at present undergoing a process of transmutation of which it is impossible to predict the ultimate result. All we have attempted in this article is to note one of the changes that have taken place. We in no way undertake to predict how much further that change will go, or whether it will go any further at all. For aught we know there may, before long, be, in this particular respect, a decided reaction. But whether such a reaction shall take place or not, or whatever other remedy may eventually be devised, a marked want of thoroughness in the preparation of boys for college is certainly, in the school-training of the present day, a defect of very frequent occurrence, and one which tends most seriously to impair the usefulness of our collegiate institutions.

## *NEW-YORK POLICEMEN.*

The order issued recently by the Commissioners of Police, and still more recently rescinded, directing members of the force to wear their uniforms at all times, is suggestive of something more than a mere question of discipline. We do not doubt the unpopularity of the order. And it is quite clear that in many cases it entailed hardship and inconvenience upon the men. If the object was to improve the discipline of the force, it ought to have been asked whether, in order to make the end more secure, there were not other things to be done. The entire Police force is not to be held responsible for the outrages which have been reported of late on the part of some of its members. But it needs to be weeded of men who will commit such acts. The frequency of charges brought against Police officers before the Commissioners—averaging about thirty every week—shows, too, that there are many others in the ranks who are more or less unfit for the responsibility of their positions. These men are, in fact, so numerous that complaints of misconduct have become the rule, and not, as they ought to be, a rare exception. For the credit of the better elements of which the force is constituted, a reform is imperatively called for.

It is generally asserted that the London Metropolitan Police system is the model upon which the best organizations of the kind have been made—our own among the number. Some facts in the recent history of that body are, then, especially suggestive, and they have a close bearing upon the problem which is mainly occupying the attention of the Commissioners.

The London Metropolitan Police force in 1873 numbered 9,883 men. Applications for appointments were more than sufficient to supply all vacancies, and recruits were of a high class. The service is popular. There are 5,934 men in it whose service exceeds five years. And the important point to be noted in the present connection is this, that during the year the number of policemen who were charged with any offense before a Magistrate was only seventeen. Of these only 12 were convicted: 4 for drunkenness on duty, 4 for withdrawing themselves from duty, 1 for violation of duty, 2 for bigamy, and 1 for assault. Ten out of these seventeen were constables of less than two years' standing. On the other hand, sixty-six police officers were specially commended by Judges and Magistrates, and 767 received rewards from the Commissioners for meritorious conduct.

The contrast here afforded by comparison with the frequently recurring complaints against members of the much smaller body which constitutes the New York Police is certainly remarkable. But it cannot be removed by the simple expedient of keeping men in their uniform. We must look deeper into the causes which in London make the service of the Police a favorite one, in spite of very moderate pay, and which consequently renders it possible to secure good men. The system of rewards has probably very much to do with it. There is every incentive to good conduct and to an honest and conscientious discharge of duty, while a very slight offense is met with very summary punishment. But the chief attraction to men to enter the force is the permanent nature of the service, and the provision it affords in case of accident or in old age. Last year, 209 men were placed on the pension list. For every year's service up to fifteen years, a gratuity of one month's pay is allowed. Pensions vary in amount, in accordance with the term of service, but all are for life; and there is a liberal scale, up to full pay for life, to men injured at any time in the execution of their duty. These are considerations which exercise considerable weight in inducing good men to join the force and to stay in it. Thus again, the public respect for the Police as a body is increased, and a pride and *esprit de corps* are created among the men themselves, which are at all times desirable in organizations of this kind.

It would seem, then, from the evidence presented, that if the New-York Police is to be raised to the high standard of excellence which the public interests require, it is not only necessary to punish offenders and to remove them from the service, but it is also expedient to offer greater attractions, so that good men in sufficient numbers may be led to enter it. The imperfect system of pensions which we have now, the gratuities sometimes afforded out of the Riot Relief Fund, and all other inducements of an incidental character which may exist, are clearly not sufficient for the purpose.

## *AMUSEMENTS.*

### THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Barbiere" will be represented at the Academy of Music this evening. Mlle. Donadio is to personate *Rosina*—the occasion being that of her début in opera—and Signor De Bassini will be *Almaviva*, the tenor then making his first appearance in this country. Signor Del Puente will be *Figaro*, and Signor Fiorini *Don Basilio*. Wednesday "Ruy Blas" will be recited for the first time in America.

### YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

Although neither of the concerts given yesterday evening calls for extended notice, both were pleasant affairs. At Booth's, Signora Potentini, in place of Signora Maresi, Mlle. Donadio and Miss Cary, with Signor Benfratelli and several of Mr. Strakosch's artists, interpreted an excellent programme, to which Mr. Walters, a pianist of considerable talent, contributed two numbers. "Caro nome," from "Rigoletto," was neatly sung by Mlle. Donadio; Signor Benfratelli recited "M' appari" very tastefully, and a variety of familiar pieces filled out the entertainment. At the Park Theatre, two remarkably fine performances of "Bel raggio" and Proch's "Theme and Variations," by Mme. Di Murska, were the features of the concert, while Signor Ferranti's exuberant gayety diffused merriment and compelled applause. Herr Habelmann, Signor Braga, M. Sauret, and Mme. Carreno-Sauret were the artists co-operating with Mme. Di Murska.

### THE THEATRES TO-NIGHT.

There will be a change of programme at Booth's this evening, when "The Fairy Circle" and "Customs of the Country" will be acted, *vice* "The Connie Soogah." From Niblo's come tidings that a thoroughly revised edition of "The Deluge" will be presented to the public. At Wood's Museum, "Under the Gaslight" will be performed. At the Bowery Theatre, "Kit Carson" will be acted. We notice no change in the announcements from other houses.

### MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

A dramatic performance and concert, for the benefit of the cooking classes of the Free Training Schools, in East Tenth street, is to take place, under distinguished patronage, at Steinway Hall this evening. The worthy institution this entertainment is intended to aid merits every encouragement....The Vokes Family give a farewell matinée representation at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-day. They will appear in "The Belles of the Kitchen." The Vokes sail for Europe Wednesday....Attention is asked to the fact that the Mendelssohn Union meets at Weber's Rooms, Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue, to-night, to rehearse Verdi's "Manzoni" mass.

## *MARK TWAIN AND HIS COLD.*

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In this morning's issue you print what purports to be a letter from me to the Greenwich Street Grammar School. As I have not written such a letter, I suspect that the deception was only intended as a harmless diversion, and the only mistake was in forgetting to post the reporters and thus keep it out of print. It has not grieved me in the least, and I only make this correction because the thing has put me in the rather uncomfortable attitude of seeming to palm off upon a company of confiding pupils a "cure for a cold" which I published in a San Francisco newspaper ten years ago. It would be bad enough to plagiarize somebody else—it is worse when I seem to plagiarize myself. I am much more complimented than distressed by the gentle deception, but I feel that it would not be just right to let the idea get abroad that I calmly and complacently play such deceptions myself; for that would soon undermine a moral character which I have built up with infinite pains and incredible expense.

MARK TWAIN.

HARTFORD, Friday, Oct. 9, 1874.

## *OBITUARY.*

### THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

The Duke of Leinster, whose death the cable announced yesterday, filled an important place in the social life of Ireland, and was, until Mr. Disraeli conferred a dukedom on Lord Abercorn, Ireland's only Duke, besides being Premier Marquis and Earl in the peerage of that kingdom. The Fitzgeralds, who, it is believed, are identical with the family of Gherardini of Florence, settled in Ireland many centuries ago, their Earldom of Kildare dating from the year 1316. James, twentieth Earl, was raised in 1766 by George III. to a dukedom. He married a daughter of the Duke of Richmond—grandson of King Charles II.—and had by her among other children Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and here it may be interpolated that one of his wife's sisters married Lord Holland, and became mother of Charles James Fox, while a third was the beautiful Lady Sarah, of whom George III. was in his youth so deeply enamored, and was the mother of the eminent soldier family of Napier. So that Charles Fox and the unfortunate Lord Edward were first cousins. Up to 1611 the Fitzgeralds were Roman Catholics; but the sixteenth Earl, coming to the title and estates when eight years old, was given in ward to the Duke of Lenox, who had him brought up as a Protestant. The Duke of Leinster has long occupied a unique and most distinguished place in Ireland. The upper classes respected him not so much for his splendid lineage and position as for the high tone of his character. The people respected him as an essentially Irish nobleman of the highest type, who passed his life among them, did his duty by them, and, further, they esteemed him as the nephew of a man whom they regard as having died in their cause. Up to 1815 the Duke, who succeeded to his title in 1804, when only thirteen, retained his splendid mansion, Leinster House, in Dublin. It was built about 1760, and was at the time, and for many years after, superior to any existing in London. Indeed, even to-day there is scarcely a mansion in the British metropolis of such princely dimensions. Since the Duke parted with it the mansion and grounds have been worthily occupied by the Royal Dublin Society, and the State dining-room is the apartment in which their board meetings are held. This is the mansion which is said to have served as a model for the White House at Washington. The late Duke was one of the most unostentatious men in the world, and it is a notable circumstance that, while other noblemen clamored for stars and ribbons, his Grace of Leinster declined both those of the Garter and of St. Patrick. Although preferring a quiet life, and passing his time principally at his beautiful seat, Carton, about twenty miles from Dublin, the Duke was ever ready to go into public when any opportunity offered of doing a good turn for his country or any part of it, and the success of a meeting was pretty well assured when it was announced that he would preside. His eldest son, who now succeeds him, is married to a daughter of the late Duke of Sutherland, sister of the Duchess of Argyl. Although an admirable person, his habits are studious and retiring for one occupying so brilliant a position. Like his father, he rarely quits Ireland, and thoroughly identifies himself with the interests of that country.

## *SUICIDE OF A SPANISH NOBLEMAN.*

The *France* of Sept. 27 says: "We have to announce the melancholy suicide of a most distinguished member of the Spanish colony in Paris, the Duc de Santiago d'Arcos. He had been for a long time suffering from a terrible malady, a caries of the jaw, complicated with a cancer in the cheek. Being in continued pain and scarcely able to eat, he resolved to destroy himself, and accordingly at about 8:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening he quitted his residence in the Rue Newton, without informing either his wife or son, and drove in a cab to the bridge of Argenteuil. When there he dismissed the driver, and, climbing over the parapet, precipitated himself into the Seine. Before leaving home he had written a letter to one of his friends to announce his determination. On Wednesday morning the river was dragged, and the corpse found near the spot indicated by his letter. The cancer had made such ravages in his cheek that some persons thought at first that he must have discharged a pistol into his face before throwing himself into the water. He was a distinguished man of letters, having written in particular a very remarkable *History of La Plata*.

## *A WINDFALL FOR THE PUBLIC.*

Under this caption a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes, to that journal, Sept. 27: "There died at his residence, Baynard's Park, near Horsham, on Sunday last, Rev. Thomas Thurlow, nephew of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and son of the Bishop of Durham of that day. The matter is of public interest only because with him dies a pension of about £12,000 a year, which he, as the last of three lives, enjoyed through the abolition of certain offices held in olden times by relatives of Lord Chancellor Thurlow. Mr. Thurlow was about eighty-seven years of age." It may be pointed out, adds the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that, according to the finance accounts of the United Kingdom for the last year, the sum named appears to be thus made up: As Keeper or Clerk of the Hanaper, Mr. Thurlow received £4,028; as Prothonotary Court of Pleas, Durham, £336 10s. 11d., and as Patentee of Bankrupts, London, £7,329 14s. 5d.; total, [illegible] 5s. 3d.

# THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

## EN ROUTE TO THE CARLIST HEAD-QUARTERS.

### THE CARLIST COMMITTEE—INTERVIEW WITH COL. PAYNE—THE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY—WHAT IT IS DOING—ITS OFFICERS.

*From our Special Correspondent.*

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 27, 1874.

It was not my intention when I left New-York a fortnight since, to commence my correspondence until I had arrived in Spain, or had, at least, reached the French side of the frontier. Upon my arrival in London my first steps were to set about getting as many introductions as possible to gentlemen in England and Paris who are interested in the Carlist cause. This was a matter of some little difficulty for there does not appear to be much sympathy with the cause, except from Conservatives and Roman Catholics. I endeavored to obtain an introduction to the founder of the Carlist Committee, but finding I should have to wait for some days before doing so, I called upon him and introduced myself. I found Col. J. B. Payne—whose name you will probably remember in connection with the visit of the Shah of Persia to England, as he was upon the staff of that potentate—most affable and obliging, and he expressed his readiness to do anything in his power to facilitate me in reaching the head-quarters, so long as any action he might take was consistent with his duty in seeing that no one passed the lines under false pretenses. "But" he said after inspecting my credentials and ascertaining that I was acquainted with the persons whose names I had mentioned—"it is very easy for you to have all these papers in your possession and still be a different person from what you represent yourself to be." He then proceeded to tell me that a case similar to my own had occurred the other day. A Spaniard applied for permission to rejoin the Carlist camp, stating that he had served in Don Carlos' army for some time, but had left for a reason which he gave, and which was satisfactory. His papers, &c., were all *en regle*. No flaw could be found in his statement at the time, but it was subsequently discovered that he had shot the man he represented himself to be. Col. Payne did not tell me how the Spaniard was punished, but I guess, from a hint he dropped, that he has paid dearly for his intrepidity. I did not find it a difficult matter to prove—with the assistance of a friend in the Diplomatic Corps—that I had not shot "THE TIMES Carlist Correspondent," and having done this, I was immediately furnished with the necessary credentials. The gentleman who assisted me in proving that I had not committed murder, with the diplomatic tact which is characteristic of his long connection with the United States legation in London, declined certifying anything in his official capacity, saying, "You know our Government recognizes the other side. If you were shot, and my letter were found in your possession, it would be placing us in a most unpleasant position." I quite agreed with him, but could not help thinking that my position in such a case would be the more unpleasant of the two.

In the course of conversation with several acquaintances in London, I found that there was an impression afloat that the "English Carlist Committee" was established for the purpose of collecting funds to enable the Carlists to carry on the war. Though I was at a loss to understand why this was permitted by the English Government, at the same time I could not help believing that there was some truth in it. Beyond the limits of a certain circle but little is known of the objects of this society, and it was not until after my interviews with Col. Payne that I found the impression was an erroneous one. I ascertained that the avowed object of this association is to collect funds for the purpose of presenting a sword of honor to his Majesty Charles VII., (Don Carlos,) "in token of the gallant stand he has so long made, and is now making, in defense of his religion and his political rights." It is also intended that, in the event of the subscriptions received exceeding the sum required for this sword of honor, there will be added to the gift a banner, elaborately embroidered, and bearing the arms of Spain, which will be submitted for the gracious approval and acceptance of his Majesty. It is also the intention of the committee to defray the cost of a weekly bulletin of Carlist and general Legitimist news for the purpose, it is stated in a circular which now lies before me, of gaining "from original and trustworthy sources such information as shall keep Englishmen fully *au courant* with the course of events," so as to "neutralize the effect of erroneous and malignant statements now unblushingly made by the enemies of religion and order."

Further than this, aid for the sick and wounded is received by the committee, who, under the symbol of the Cross of St. John, undertake to do their utmost to mitigate the sufferings caused by the war. The President of the Committee is Sir G. E. Campbell, an Irish Baronet, and the chairman is E. S. Purcell, Esq., editor of the *Westminster Gazette*. The association has been established in consequence of the conviction that a large section of Englishmen are of opinion that the cause of the Carlists is a just and righteous one, and that the only means of putting an end to the civil war in Spain is to establish Don Carlos upon the throne of that country.

Whatever may be the opinion of the majority of Englishmen respecting the aims of this society, one thing is certain, that the "London Carlist Committee" have one object for which they will not ask in vain for the assistance and sympathies of Englishmen—aid for the sick and wounded.

I have an appointment with his Excellency Gen. D'Algarra, Comte De Vergara, this afternoon, when I anticipate receiving a personal introduction to Don Carlos. This object being accomplished, I leave to-night for Bordeaux, so as to reach the head-quarters as soon as possible, in the neighborhood of which, judging by the tenor of the latest telegraphic dispatches, some smart fighting may be shortly expected.

## THE TYPHOON AT NAGASAKI.

*From the Shanghai Courier, Aug. 29.*

The first indications of the typhoon showed themselves with great suddenness about 8 P. M. on the 20th, the wind and waves rising and the barometer falling, till at about 11:30 P. M., the latter stood at 28.50. It was estimated that the centre of the storm was about twenty miles westward of Nagasaki, sweeping, in fact, across the mouth of the bay. The destruction of life and property it is impossible to state even approximately, but it must have been immense. Of 320 Japanese vessels standing in the books of the port authorities as in harbor, only ten are stated to be left, the rest being all sunk or stranded. Up to the time the Nevada left 300 drowned bodies had been recovered, which may give some idea of the number of lives that must have been lost, not only in Nagasaki but all along the coast.

The bund wall and landing-places of the foreign settlement are all destroyed. The Custom-house go-downs and many of those of private firms are ruined. The new residence of the Governor, said to have cost $40,000, though seemingly substantially built of wood and stone, has been laid flat. In short, there does not seem to be a building in the native or foreign town that has not been more or less demolished. The coal-sheds of the P. M. S. S. Company, and the engineering works of Messrs. Boyd & Co., have been unroofed, while the British Consulate is a conspicuous desolation, and the engineering works of the Government are all but destroyed. The iron-clad Stonewall was at anchor just inside Menago Point, but dragged her anchors until she got on the rocks and bumped a hole in her bottom, through which she filled and sank, but in such a place that her upper deck was dry at low water. Prompt measures to rescue her were taken, and it was believed she would be got off to-day. The Ping On was driven so far ashore that it was high and dry all round her. So it was with the sailing-vessel Rambler. The steamer Madras was ashore, but was got off without apparent injury, as did, also another steamer, (supposed the Bertha.) The typhoon, (or rather a sympathetic storm produced by it,) reached Yokohama on the 21st, and delayed the sailing of the Nevada sixteen hours, but no serious damage was done. As the steamer pursued her voyage down the coast bodies were seen floating about in many places. The oldest native people say that they do not remember seeing or hearing of so severe a storm in Japan. The harbor of Nagasaki presents especially a scene of mournful desolation—strewed all round with piles of wreck, and the poor, despoiled owners creeping sadly along the beach.

## A DEN OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP IN BUFFALO.

### SEIZURE OF STOCK AND TOOLS, AND $15,000 IN SPURIOUS BILLS—SEVERAL ARRESTS.

*From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 10.*

For several years past efforts have been continued under the authority of the United States Treasury Department, for the discovery and arrest of parties extensively engaged in the manufacture and issue of well-executed counterfeit national currency notes; and we are gratified at being able to announce that these efforts have at last been successful, mainly through the instrumentality of Buffalo officers. The head-quarters of the counterfeiting gang, in this city, have been discovered and broken up, the implements and materials for counterfeiting—with a large amount of the spurious bills produced—seized, and the leader of the gang, with others, taken into custody. The particulars of the important discovery and of the subsequent arrests, which are of a decidedly interesting character are given below:

Some weeks ago Mr. David S. Reynolds, formerly Superintendent of Police, and then serving as Inspector of Customs, gained knowledge of facts and circumstances which he believed would serve as a clue to the detection of the counterfeiters who had so long evaded the officers. A communication was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Officer Gilbert R. Perkins, of the Secret Service Division, was detailed and sent to Buffalo, the matter of "working up" the job having been placed in the hands of Mr. Reynolds and himself. Officer Perkins arrived here about the middle of September, and the work of "spotting and shadowing" the parties upon whom suspicion rested, was forthwith commenced. On the evening of Sept. 29, Officer Reynolds saw Ben Ballard land from the Fort Erie ferry-boat at Black Rock, take a street car, and start for the city. The officer followed Ballard until he entered a ticket office on Erie street. By entering the back part of the office unseen Mr. Reynolds was enabled to ascertain the object of Ballard's visit, which was to purchase two second-class tickets for friends of his, as he stated, to Detroit by way of the Canada Southern Road. As there was no train West on the evening in question, nothing further was done until the next morning, when Reynolds and Perkins got on board the Canada Southern train. When Victoria (the Canadian end of the International Bridge) was reached, their eyes were gladdened by the sight of Mr. Ben Ballard, alias Charles Marshall, alias Peen, and a notorious counterfeiter known as Lucas McGlue, alias Jones, alias John Frink—which latter is supposed to be his true name—getting on the train. With the assistance of the conductor John Boyce, the officers were enabled to remain on board throughout the trip without being seen by the two men, one of whom was supposed to know Officer Reynolds. This precaution was necessary, as it has heretofore been a matter of impossibility successfully to shadow Ben Ballard and McGlue. Invisible themselves, the officers never once lost sight of their men, and on the arrival of the train at Trenton, Mich., seventeen miles this side of Detroit, and the first time of striking American soil, on the evening of Sept. 30, the officers arrested the two men, and proceeded to search them. Upon the persons of the two were found $500 in counterfeit $10-bills on the "Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Buffalo." The prisoners were conveyed to Detroit and locked up over-night. The next morning they were taken before United States Commissioner Davidson, and held to bail in the sum of $7,000 each. Not being able to furnish the requisite surety, they were committed to prison, where they are supposed still to remain.

Returning to Buffalo the officers proceeded to follow up their clue. Certain others known to belong to the gang were watched, and all things having been "got to rights," a grand council of the officers was held on Thursday night last, at the termination of which a reconnoisance of the head-quarters of the gang, which were established in a small frame cottage with attic, on Ferry street, a short distance west of The Avenue, was made. Under the supposition that all those whom it was desirable to arrest might not be in the house at the time, the officers retired, with the understanding that they should meet again before morning. Accordingly, just at gray dawn, Messrs. Reynolds, Perkins, Dickerson, Henderson and Curtin surrounded the house. One of them knocked at the door and demanded admission. A voice from the inside inquired, "Who's there?" The door was not opened, and after knocking again notice was given that unless the door was unclosed within a specified period, which was a very brief one, it would be forced open. Just as the threat was about to be put into execution, a man was seen to emerge from a window in the attic and with the agility of a cat to climb upon the roof. He was recognized as the notorious Tom Ballard, brother to Ben, and known as the most expert counterfeiter in the country. Instead of obeying the summons to descend, he started to run upon the roof of the house, but on hearing the report of something like a dozen shots from the officers' revolvers—which were fired only by way of intimidation, however—he consented to surrender, climbed down to the ground, and was quickly ornamented with a pair of iron bracelets. Taking their prisoner with them, the officers entered the house, where they found two women; one of whom was Ann Adams, aged sixty-five years, an aunt of the Ballards, and the other a younger woman, giving her name as Eliza Ballard, and claiming to be the wife of Ben. These were also taken into custody and left in charge of one of the officers while the others proceeded to search the premises, and the results which followed were of the most gratifying character to all concerned, except the prisoners.

The place proved to be a complete counterfeiting establishment. In the attic were discovered a printing-press, paint-mill, paint-stone and muller, paints, oils, chemicals, plates, stamp-press, paper upon which to print the bills, and in fact all the paraphernalia for carrying on the counterfeiting business upon an extended scale. In boxes and scattered about the place was the sum of nearly $15,000 in counterfeit bills, a portion being finished and ready for circulation, and the balance in process of completion. The bills were of the denomination of tens and purported to be on the following banks: Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Buffalo; National Bank of Syracuse; National Bank of Watkins.

These bills are not what might be considered first-class specimens of counterfeiting. The name of the President of the "Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Buffalo" is written "F. Siday," and that of the Cashier "T. W. Davis."

In a room down-stairs—the windows of which were fitted with white curtains, so as to screen those within from the sight of those on the outside without excluding the light—were found more chemicals, a quantity of engravers' tools, and a table on which the work of engraving was done. Among the engraved plates found were those for the production of bills of the following banks: Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, twos; First National Bank of Palmyra, twos; First National Bank of Watkins, tens; Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Buffalo, tens; First National Bank of the City of New-York, twos; the Syracuse National Bank, tens.

The amount of spurious national currency notes printed by Tom Ballard and his associates will, it is estimated, amount to at least one million and a half of dollars, of which the greater proportion is believed to have been put in circulation.

Procuring a wagon, the officers placed the various articles mentioned therein, and conveyed them to the United States Hotel, where Officer Perkins has been stopping. The prisoners were also taken to the same place, and after being provided with dinner were taken before United States Commissioner Scroggs, by whom they were committed to jail to await examination.

Tom Ballard is regarded as the prince of counterfeiters in the country, and a most desperate character, who has by his remarkable shifts and cunning devices managed to elude and escape from justice for a number of years past. In 1870 he was arrested in New-York by H. C. Whiteley, Chief of the Secret Service Division, for manufacturing plates for printing counterfeit money, and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. He escaped soon after, however, and from that time efforts to accomplish his capture have never been relaxed. He is said to be a very skillful engraver, an ingenious mechanic, and well versed in the science of chemistry.

The following parties are known by the officers to belong to the counterfeiting gang, now, it is hoped, thoroughly broken up: Tom Ballard, the leader; Charles Cloredy, Ben Ballard, Lucas McGlue, J. Davis, Orville Cummings, Ann Adams, Eliza Ballard, John Sampson, and three brothers of Ben and Tom Ballard, one of whom is still at large. McGlue is said to have served a term in the State Prison of New-Jersey, and also a term in one of the New-York State Prisons, for counterfeiting.

None of the spurious bills manufactured here were put in circulation in this city. They were taken to Fort Erie by members of the gang, and there, through the aid of prominent parties, who, by the way, are known to the officers concerned in working up the present case, dealt out to the "shovers," or those by whom they were passed. The women at the cottage on Ferry street went by the name of Reed. Tom Ballard was known as Charles Marshall, in which name he received packages at the American Express Office, so signing the books.

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

The Fire Commissioners of Boston have issued a circular calling attention to the fact that familiarity on the part of the operatives with the use of apparatus for extinguishing fires is the great need in the case of such a disaster as the recent one at Fall River, and suggesting that occupants of buildings provided with such apparatus be drilled in its use, at least once a week; also that printed cards, explaining how to manage such appliances, be posted up in conspicuous places; fire-escapes, too, they think, should be frequently used. Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department are to be instructed to inspect the fire apparatus of buildings, when owners will allow it.

# FRENCH NOTES.

## DEJAZET—THE ELECTIONS.

### A FAMOUS ACTRESS OF THE LAST GENERATION—A GRAND "BENEFIT NIGHT"—THE ELECTION IN MAINE-ET-LOIRE—A REPUBLICAN SUCCESSFUL.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 28, 1874.

Last night we had one of those brilliant artistic fêtes so dear to the hearts of Parisian journalists and members of fashionable society. A grand representation was given at the Salle Ventadour in honor of and for the benefit of Déjazet, the comédienne. Many of my elderly readers may open their eyes at this name, and ask themselves if this can be the Déjazet whom they saw in their youth. It is the same, for Déjazet was famous upon the stage some fifty years ago, and for more than half a century has been known as a clever actress. Popular before many of us were born, she has remained popular throughout a career which has extended over several generations. She has always known how to keep at the head of all progress in the dramatic art. She has lost none of her early cleverness and grace, and very little of the force and activity which characterized her first appearance upon the stage. But, if popular with the public, she has been no less so in her own profession, for she has ever borne the reputation of being charitable even to prodigality. No poor actor or actress ever applied to her in vain, and in every case of real distress she was the first to offer a share of what she happened to have at the moment. Béranger, the poet, who was one of her friends when a young woman, often remonstrated with her for her reckless expenditures in charity. "You are young, pretty, clever, popular," the poet told her, "and now is the time for you to lay by something for old age. If not for your own sake, Déjazet, you should do so for the sake of your children." But although this kindly advice led to many good resolutions, they all vanished the moment a case of suffering was brought to her knowledge. And not only did she help artists of her own rank upon the stage, but poor machinists, supers, and ballet-girls, who had the misfortune to fall sick, or who chanced to meet with an accident which laid them up. Of late years Déjazet has been a manager at times, and in every provincial town she left numberless records of her bounty. Every week, at least, a benefit was given to some one who suffered, and bank bills fell plentifully from her private purse. This explains sufficiently why, at an age when she should retire from the stage and pass the rest of her days in comfort and repose, it has been found necessary to come to her relief. During the past ten years there have been some six or eight artists assisted in this way, the benefits being due to the initiative of the press, and in each case the net proceeds have been between twenty and thirty thousand francs, but 50,000 francs were subscribed for Déjazet in ten days. All the leading artists of Paris were only too glad to offer their services on this important occasion, and never before was so much real talent brought together for a single representation, and it is on three or four occasions only that so fashionable an audience has been assembled as that which came out to greet an actress who has been known upon the Parisian stage for a little over sixty years. The performance was varied and lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning. After the "Jurous de Cadillac," and the third act of "Tartuffe," with Got, Déjazet herself appeared in "Monsieur Garat," one of her favorite parts. I need scarcely say that she was long and loudly applauded, or that she was nearly buried beneath the bouquets thrown upon the stage. She also sang "La Lizette de Béranger," words and music composed for her, standing in front of a group of over eighty of the leading actresses now upon the stage. The performance closed with a ballet. But the money thus taken in is not all that Déjazet will realize from this benefit. M. de Villemessant, of the *Figaro*, paid a pension of 100f. per week, or $1,000 a year, for his box, which the grateful actress will enjoy as long as she lives. There is also a tombola, or art lottery, to which painters, sculptors, and authors, have liberally contributed. Alexander Dumas gave a valuable piano, and some artists gave pictures which ought to command high prices. There are also lots of books, bronzes, engravings, photographs, and other things of the sort, too numerous to mention, and I should not be greatly surprised to find that the tombola had added 20,000 francs more to the proceeds of the evening. This shows us the power of the press when turned to such good and charitable uses. Mlle. Hortense Schneider, and other artists, took up a collection during the evening, reaching several thousand francs. When the "Grande Duchesse" came to M. De Rothschild, he fumbled in all his pockets, looked through his card-case and porte-monnaie, without finding anything but a few silver pieces. "You see," he said, "that I have no money." "Ah! Baron," replied Mlle. Schneider, "your name will be taken, in this instence; and besides, I am quite willing to indorse your check." The Baron laughed, and wrote something on his carte de visite. The sum is not stated, but judging from Mlle. Schneider's look as she glanced at it, one would say it was something handsome. The same thing happened with Queen Isabella, who appealed to Prince Alfonso, her son, and as neither had any money, the Queen wrote an order upon her card. It must be satisfactory to know that the good Déjazet is comfortably provided for, and her numerous friends, in all parts of the world, will rejoice at the success of this extraordinary benefit.

### THE ELECTION IN MAINE-ET-LOIRE.

The second election in Maine-et-Loire was held yesterday, and up to the hour I write the Conservative candidate seems to be certain of victory. At 3 o'clock this morning M. Bruas had 30,420 votes, and M. Maille, Republican, but 25,113. But this gives the result of a few large towns only, and does not embrace the votes of the interior communes, which we shall have in the course of the evening. In my previous letters I have stated that the success of the Republican was more than probable, but very recent events have considerably changed the aspect of the question. The interference of M. Chabaud La Tour was the direct cause of M. Berger's defeat, and this so irritated the Bonapartists that they declined to advise their friends to vote for M. Bruas. M. Berger published his electoral address as a newspaper article, and, throwing it rather brusquely at the head of the Minister, challenged him to prosecute, as he had threatened. If he had done so, M. Bruas would have been defeated, and the success of M. Maille certain; but M. Chabaud La Tour had to take the back track, and his organ made as handsome an apology as it could frame under the circumstances. But this was not sufficient. The Bonapartists found that M. Chabaud La Tour was gradually driving them to the wall, and they suddenly turned upon him. Either he had to declare war openly, in which case every Government and Orleanist candidate would have been defeated, or he had to come to an understanding with the Bonapartists. He adopted the latter course. The Government promised, in return for the Bonapartist vote at Angers, not only not to interfere in the Pas De Calais, but to accept and aid the Bonapartist candidate. In other departments there was to be a fair division of candidates, according to the relative strength of the various elements of the Conservative Party. In addition to this, the Bonapartists were promised a fair share in the administrative appointments to be made in the future. It was demonstrated that, while unable to do much for themselves, the Bonapartists had become strong enough to decide the elections, and to elect a Republican when they cannot elect one of their own men; but as all who have closely followed French politics will remember, there is a very small majority on the side of the Right, and if ten or fifteen more Republicans could be brought into the Chamber, the Left would be strong enough to vote the dissolution. In that case M. Chabaud La Tour and all his followers would be retired from political life, and the new Chamber would be mainly Republican, with a very strong Bonapartist minority, and perhaps a score of Monarchical votes of the present *chevau-leger* stamp. I need not call attention to the importance of this compromise, which brings the Bonapartists once more before the country, and leaves them in a better position than they were at the fall of MM. Magne and De Fourtou. The *Pays* has already laid claim to the Septennate as a Bonapartist institution, its object being simply to keep the Government from the Radicals while the Prince Imperial is growing up.

### THE DUKE OF PARMA.

The Duke of Parma has written a letter, or had one written by the Chevalier Fraxola, his secretary, to deny his participation in the family council which recognized Don Carlos as the chief of the Spanish Bourbons, and hence the heir of Henri V., under possible conditions. This is natural, for Duc Robert of Parma claims to be the heir himself, and it is certain that he is down in the Comte De Chambord's will as the heir to Frohsdorff and all the castles, lands, money, and domain possessed by that Prince. This has led to a more searching examination of the history of the Bourbon family, with the *Almanach De Gotha*, and with the following result: The Comte Paris is a cousin sixteen times removed from the Comte De Chambord; Don Carlos is distant fourteen degrees of relationship, and Duc Robert the same distance, or, as some say, only thirteen degrees. But this is on the male side, and the relationship between Henri V. and Don Carlos and the Duc De Parma is so nearly alike that the latter could invest Don Carlos with his rights to the inheritance. But on the female side it is quite different, for Duc Robert's mother is own sister to the Comte De Chambord, who is, therefore, the uncle of the Duke of Parma. The Code Napoleon says that no one beyond the twelfth degree of relationship shall be allowed to inherit. Hence this disposes of Don Carlos and the Comte De Paris, and explains why the latter prefers to trust his chances to a vote of the Assembly rather than to his sixteenth cousin.

While making corrections, I may note one about M. Ollivier, who was not elected Director of the Administrative Board of the French Academy, but Chancellor in the place of M. Saint-René-Taillandier. The principle involved is, however, pretty much the same. M. Ollivier has been asked to come forward as a candidate for the Council General of his department.

### A REPUBLICAN RETURNED FROM MAINE-ET-LOIRE.

Since I wrote the above paragraph about the elections of yesterday, I have received the anxiously-expected *Havas* telegram announcing the result. M. Maille was elected by 49,444 votes, against 45,595 cast for M. Bruas. *L'Ordre* says: "Thus the candidate of all the Republics is elected. This result does not surprise us; we predicted it the day that the Minister of the Interior, by one of the most maladroit and most scandalous of manœuvres, stepped in to divide the Conservative Party. M. Bruas at the head of his 26,000 suffrages, treated as 'factious' the 25,000 who voted for M. Berger, the candidate of the Appeal to the People; and the Minister, even when searching for favorable votes, did not have the loyalty to retire frankly the injurious words he had uttered. After that, why be astonished at the success of M. Maille? The same thing will occur each time that the Orleanists interfere in the elections—each time they try to do violence to the conscience of the electors by placing a third term between the Republic and the Empire. The question is clearly placed before the country; let the country settle it, for to-day there is no longer any room for compromises and petty intrigues."

## FIGHT FOR A MINE.

### A DISPUTED SUPERINTENDENCY ENDS IN A RESORT TO ARMS—FOUR MEN KILLED AND ANOTHER MORTALLY WOUNDED.

*From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

A little after 6 o'clock last evening a bloody fight occurred at the Waller Defeat shaft of the Justice mine, in Gold Canyon, between Lower Gold Hill and the Devil's Gate. The battle was between two factions contending for possession of the mine. There has for some time been trouble among the Trustees of the Justice Mining Company, and yesterday the side represented by Mr. Minear, President of the company, appointed G. F. Kellogg, formerly of the Crown Point, Superintendent, in the place of T. F. Smith, the Superintendent now in possession of the mine and works. Trouble was expected, but nothing so bloody as what finally occurred. There are said to have been ten men in the Waller Defeat hoisting works at the time of the fight. The Kellogg party, headed by William P. Kellogg, brother of G. F. Kellogg, the newly-appointed Superintendent, numbered twelve men. With their near approach to the works and first hostile demonstrations, the firing began. The fight, such as it was—for the Kellogg party fired but two or three shots—lasted but three or four minutes. Though short, the battle was decisive. Four men of the assailing party were killed, and one mortally wounded.

The killed are William P. Kellogg, brother (as we have said) of G. F. Kellogg, the newly-appointed Superintendent, Michael Cain, Michael O'Reilly, and John Brown. Kellogg was shot in the lower part of the abdomen and was terribly torn and mangled in that region, no less than twenty-seven buckshot having entered his body. He lived some minutes after receiving his wound.

Michael Cain was shot in the breast with a rifle or a revolver. He was a single man and a native of Ireland.

Michael O'Reilly was shot in the abdomen with a charge of buckshot, one of which cut the right femoral artery. He was a native of Ireland, and leaves a wife in Gold Hill.

John Brown was shot in the breast with a rifle or revolver, the bullet entering in the centre of the body just below the breast bone. He leaves a wife and family in Gold Hill, and was an American.

W. D. Sheffitt was mortally wounded, being shot through the lower part of the spine in such a way that the bullet passed out through the lower part of the abdomen. The physicians said that he could not live till next morning.

T. F. Smith, Superintendent of the Justice mine, on the side of John T. Hill, a gentleman said to represent a majority of stock in the mine, states that G. F. Kellogg, the new Superintendent, never made any demand on him for possession of the mine. Mr. Smith was in this city at the time, and when he heard that Kellogg was at the mine for the purpose of getting possession of it, he immediately sent a note to Mr. Dunn to deliver into the possession of Mr. Kellogg the mine and all the works, at the same time telling him (Mr. Dunn) to come to Virginia at once, when he would explain everything to him. It would seem that the battle took place before this note reached its destination.

After the news reached here yesterday of the change in the Superintendency, it appears that the Smith faction sent men from this city to hold the works in case any movement should be made to take possession of them. No arrests had been made last night, nor attempted, we believe, as no officer that was about the field of battle cared to advance upon the men fortified in the hoisting works.

## MYSTERIOUS BELL-RINGING.

Baltimore has a case of mysterious bell-ringing in a house situated on North Stricker street. The ringing, it is alleged, continues at irregular intervals during the entire day and night, and the cause remains undiscovered. The house is surrounded every night by crowds of curious people, who are greatly agitated over the ringing. Friday evening Prof. Uhler and several other members of the Maryland Academy of Sciences visited the house and carefully inspected every room, and, although the bells were ringing almost incessantly, the learned scientists failed to unravel the mystery after a search of three hours. The bells are rung with such force that the sound can be heard on the opposite side of the street. They are three in number, and are rung both separately and together. The wires of the bells are exposed to view, and are in no way connected. In several cases the ringing was prolonged for fifteen or twenty minutes, and on Thursday night the residents in the house were compelled to muffle the clappers.

# THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

## A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

### HON. G. S. BATCHELLER'S VIEWS—INDIFFERENCE OF REPUBLICANS—ACTIVITY OF THE DEMOCRATS—WHERE REPUBLICAN GAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.

Gen. George S. Batcheller, Republican Assemblyman from the First District of Saratoga County, and Chairman of the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means, conversed with a TIMES' reporter recently, on the political situation in the State, especially in regard to the prospects of the Republican Party. The General's observations and views being of general interest, his consent was obtained to their publication. He has travelled recently, he states, through nearly all the counties of the State, from Chautauqua to New-York, except those of the southern tier. He says that while he has no doubt of the success of the Republican ticket, he noticed a feeling of apathy in the country which, in view of the importance of the November election, should not exist; and thinks that there should be at least one first-class campaign speech delivered in each of the rural counties. It is understood that Tilden has liberally supplied his party with money; and while this powerful agent might not be used for the purchase of votes, it would be effective in bringing Democratic voters to the polls in the country, which, with a light Republican vote, might prove disastrous. It is said that the Democratic managers have been supplied with from $250,000 to $300,000, and $1,000 judiciously used in each of the rural counties will bring out a full Democratic vote. In Saratoga County, for example, $1,500 or $2,500 would make a difference of 500 votes. Money, he said, is not what is needed by the Republicans, but an awakening of the people to the importance of the issues at stake. If the prominent and best public speakers of the party would address the people as in 1872 the State ticket would receive a greater majority than at that time.

Strong and enthusiastic effort by the active spirits of the party is not so much needed to secure the triumphant election of the State ticket as it is in the Assembly and Congressional contests. The Tweed and Canal elements, while having no sympathy with each other, will not be enthusiastic supporters of Tilden. They will fight, however, to send men of their own party to the Legislature, in order that they may elect a United States Senator. In the Assembly and Congressional contests, the Temperance Party, numbering probably about 10,000 active voters, may draw off Republican votes in districts where they are most needed. In Ontario County the Temperance Party has nominated a candidate for Assembly, which might change the result there, and in Herkimer County a Republican Ex-Sheriff has been nominated by the same party for the lower House of the Legislature. In Chautauqua, Col. Allen, of Jamestown, Fenton's candidate, contests for election to Congress with Hon. Walter S. Sessions. There is some disaffection in the party in this county against Mr. Sessions, but it will not materially affect the result. Cattaraugus County will re-elect Col. Commodore P. Vedder and Col. John Manley—both Republicans—to the Assembly, and three Republican members will be elected in Onondaga County, Mr. Thomas G. Alvord, of the First District, running on the Republican ticket. In Ontario County two Republican members will be elected, which will be a gain of one. In Oneida County three Republican members will be returned; and in Rensselaer one Republican Assemblyman is certain. There will be a gain of three Republicans in the Legislature from Essex, Warren, and Washington Counties, and probably one from Clinton County, Smith M. Weed's home. There will be also a gain of one member in Yates County, and probably a gain of one in Otsego. In Erie County the Republicans may lose one or two Assemblymen. In Oswego County there is a bolt in Congressional matters, a disaffected Republican, Col. Warner, running on what is denominated the People's ticket in opposition to the regular candidate. George B. Sloan, of Oswego City, who was elected to the Assembly last year by a large majority over the Democratic nominee, will probably be returned to the Legislature, and will be opposed by Littlejohn. Hon. H. H. Hathorn, member of Congress from the Saratoga district will have no opposition to his re-election, and the county will return two Republicans to the Assembly, as usual.

The probable Republican gains in the Legislature, from Gen. Batcheller's observations and canvass of the situation, are summed up as follows:

One Senator (F. A. Alberger) in Erie County.
One Assemblyman in Ontario County.
One Assemblyman in Yates County.
One Assemblyman in Essex County.
One Assemblyman in Warren County.
One Assemblyman in Washington County.

This, he believed, would counterbalance all losses outside the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Although he had found so much that was encouraging in his canvass of the State, he was also convinced that Republicans could not afford any relaxation of energy in securing success. Activity and vigilance were very necessary to make certain a substantial and decisive victory over the Democrats, whose leaders were by no means inactive in the country, but were busily endeavoring to arouse their people from the spirit of indifference to the election which seems to prevail among the rank and file of both parties.

### HON. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN RENSSELEAR.

All parties concede the fitness of the nomination of Hon. Martin I. Townsend for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventeenth District. He was born in Hancock, Mass., near the border of Rensselear County, this State, in 1810; graduated at Williams College in 1833; and settled in Troy in December of that year, where he entered upon the study, and subsequently the practice, of law. The Troy *Times* says: "He was District Attorney of the county from 1842 to 1845, and conducted the prosecution of Henry G. Greene and Henry Miller upon charges of murder, both of whom were convicted and executed. He resigned the office at the expiration of his term because the Judges could not agree upon a successor, and he was determined to hold it no longer. He was twice elected Alderman of the Eighth Ward and in 1867 was chosen from the State at large a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of that year. He was a candidate for Member of Assembly in 1838, when his party, the Democratic, was in a minority of about one thousand in the city, and was defeated, although he ran largely ahead of his ticket. He was made a candidate for the office of Attorney General by the Republican State Convention of 1869 without his knowledge, but was overborne with the rest of the ticket by the overwhelming frauds of Tammany Hall, which Horace Greeley vainly endeavored to induce Samuel J. Tilden to prevent. Throughout his long political career, Mr. Townsend has been true to his convictions, and especially true to the principle of liberty. He remained a Democrat until 1848, although unwaveringly opposed to slavery; but when the convention which nominated Cass for President in that year resolved to give up the territories of the nation to the further extension of the peculiar institution, he abandoned the partisan ties of a life time, and addressed the first meeting held in the United States to protest against the pro-slavery action of the Democratic party. During the war he was especially earnest in advocacy of all measures necessary to sustain the Government and put down the rebellion, and became so conspicuously identified with these measures that when the riot of July 15, 1863, destroyed the office of the *Times* for its support of the war and the draft to fill our depleted regiments, Mr. Townsend likewise incurred the hostility of that mob, and his house was sacked from cellar to garret, and everything in it upon which they could lay their hands destroyed."

### GEN. LEAVENWORTH, OF SYRACUSE.

Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth, the candidate in the Twenty-fifth District, is a resident of Syracuse. The *Journal* of that city says of him: "A native of Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., born in 1803, he spent his youth in the beautiful Berkshire region of Massachusetts. Entering Williams College in 1820, he pursued his studies there for a year, then entered Yale and was graduated in 1824. He was admitted to the courts of Connecticut in 1827, and in November of the same year removed to Syracuse. He followed his profession, with close devotion and marked success, until 1850, when he abandoned it an account of ill-health. He took an active part in the militia organization, and rose from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Brigadier General of the Seventh Brigade of Artillery. He was active in the management of the municipal affairs of the village of Syracuse, was a number of times one of its Trustees, and for several years its President. He was the second Mayor of this city in 1849, and again in 1850 filled that office. He was a member of the Assembly in 1850, and again in 1857, and was one of the most active and useful members of the Legislatures of those years. In 1853 he was elected Secretary of State, and gave his great abilities to measures of State importance while in that public station. He was in 1860, a member and President of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners. In 1861 he was chosen a Regent of the University, and in the same year, on the nomination of the President of the United States and confirmation by the United States Senate, was appointed a Commissioner on the part of the United States under the Convention with New Granada. He was a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1872, to revise and amend the Constitution of the State. He is now President of the Syracuse Savings Institution, Syracuse Water Works Company, Syracuse Gas-light Company, Oakwood Cemetery Association, Syracuse and Tully Plank Road Company, and the New-England Society of the City of Syracuse, and has official connection with the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, the Syracuse Home Association, the State Asylum for Idiots, the Syracuse Northern Railroad, and the Syracuse, Phœnix and Oswego Railroad, and of a number of other organizations. He is interested in the salt manufacture and other business projects, and has been been instrumental in organizing and promoting many of the public and charitable institutions of our city and county. Few men's lives are so filled as his has been with activities and enterprises of such extent and moment, the successful prosecution of any part of which would be the achievement of an ordinary man's life time."

### THE JEFFERSON COUNTY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Of Hon. George A. Bagley, of Watertown, the candidate in the Twenty-second District, the Watertown *Times* says: "Mr. Bagley is well known throughout the District. He is in the prime of his life and usefulness—about forty-seven years of age—one of the most successful and systematic of our business men—long connected with its mechanical interests, and an energetic, educated, true citizen, and will prove not only an able, but a fair and honest representative for the city and whole district. In every position of trust which he has filled he has proved his ability to serve well and faithfully. As Supervisor of his ward for several terms he proved one of the ablest members of the board, displaying marked executive ability, and winning the cordial approval of his constituents at all times. As Internal Revenue Collector during the war, when the labors of that office required the most watchful care and closest attention, he met the high expectations of his friends and served the department honestly and faithfully. He was found one of the most skillful, correct, and reliable public servants in that important branch of the service."

### THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Andrew Williams, of Plattsburg, is the Republican candidate in the Eighteenth District, of whom the Plattsburgh *Sentinel* says: "He is an earnest advocate of the principles of the Republican Party, and on the great and almost absorbing question of protection to American industry against foreign competition, he will prove an efficient and highly satisfactory representative. As a patriotic, generous, and public-spirited citizen, Mr. Williams has a firm hold upon the popular good-will, and we anticipate that he will have a rousing large vote from Clinton County and the whole district, and be overwhelmingly elected."

### THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Hon. Eldridge G. Lapham, the candidate in the Twenty-seventh District, has been a life-long resident of the County of Ontario, having been born in Farmington on the 18th of October, 1814. He was a son of the late Judge John Lapham. He was admitted to the Bar in 1844, and subsequently formed a partnership with Judge James C. Smith, which continued until the elevation of that gentleman to the Bench. A local paper says of him: "He has never before been nominated for an office of a strictly political character, although he was a member of the late Constitutional Convention, and the Chairman of the Committee on Canals. He was regarded as one of its ablest members, and a reference to the debates of that body shows that he frequently participated in its business, and by his addresses sensibly molded its deliberations. He acted with the Democracy until 1848, but supported the Wilmot proviso and the Van Buren ticket in that campaign, being a delegate to the Buffalo convention. He has been a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and not less for his zeal in their behalf than for his brilliant talents as a lawyer and a debator is he entitled to the recognition he has received. His nomination was made with entire unanimity by the Counties of Ontario and Livingston, and although the delegates from Yates retired from the convention because they held that their local claims were not sufficiently deferred to, we have no doubt but that the Republicans of the entire district will, upon reflection, heartily sustain a nomination which has so much to recommend it in the qualities of the nominee."

### THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Of the candidate in the Twenty-ninth District the Elmira *Advertiser* says: "We have known Harlo Hakes for over twenty years, and for the benefit of those to whom he is personally a stranger, of whom there necessarily hundreds if not thousands among our readers, we affirm, with no fear of contradiction, that he is a citizen without blemish, for whom the most scrupulous people never need blush to cast a ballot. He is a man of the purest personal character, of the highest social position, of integrity beyond cavil, and with ability that will make him a fit successor to Hamilton Ward and Boardman Smith. He is a lawyer by profession, and in its practice has acquired and maintained for a score of years the reputation which we here accord him. He has once, in 1856, represented his district in the Assembly, and is now, as he has been since the passage of the Bankrupt act, the Register in Bankruptcy for this Congressional District.

### "WEIGHTLESS," BUT INVALUABLE.

Messrs. Isaac Smith's Son & Co. are advertising "panic prices in silk umbrellas," and say that that class of umbrella is selling lower now than at any other time within the past twenty years. The well-known reputation of this long-established and excellent house ought to be a sufficient guaranty that their goods and prices are all they represent them to be. Their "Weightless" is undoubtedly a good, serviceable umbrella and exceedingly cheap at the price at which it is advertised.—*Evening Mail.*

In my practice and family Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia has given good results. MOSES D. VAN PELT, No. 243 West 42d st. Depot, No. 451 6th av.—*Advertisement.*

**To Consumptives.—Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil** and Lime has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod-Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod-Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the faculty, and sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by druggists generally.

**Dyeing and Cleaning.**—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

**Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is** splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

**$80,000.—Furniture.**—Positive sale of entire stock of WM. H. LEE, at auction, TUESDAY, 13th, WEDNESDAY, 14th, and THURSDAY, 15th October, at Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st. See New-York *Herald* for particulars.

**Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph is a Protector** which families cannot afford to be without, and would not if they understood it. Office, No. 571 Broadway.

**Refreshing Fragrance.**—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

**Diamonds Bought, Sold, and Loaned; Also** watches, jewelry, and silver-ware. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

**Iron-clads—A Strong, Serviceable Shoe for** boys and youth. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

**Influenza Cured by that Standard Remedy**—Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

**For an elegant, fashionable Hat of superior** quality go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau st.

## MARRIED.

McBURNEY—WILLOUGHBY.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. C. A. L. Richards, MARGARET WILLOUGHBY, daughter of the late Frederick Weston, Esq., to CHARLES McBURNEY, M. D.

SUTHERLAND—ATKIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1874, at No. 22 West 20th st., by Rev. R. R. Sutherland, of Tonawanda, N. Y., Rev. JOHN ROSS SUTHERLAND, pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, and ADELIA M. ATKIN, of Brooklyn.

TAINTOR—WAKEMAN.—At Southport, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., CHARLES M. TAINTOR, of this City, to ELIZA H., daughter of the late Wm. W. Wakeman, of Southport.

WALDO—POST.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Wallingford, Conn., by Rev. J. E. Wildman, GEORGE C. WALDO, of New-York, to ADELAIDE F., daughter of Capt. John Post. No cards.

## DIED.

CROSS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 10, 1874, Dr. JOSEPH CROSS, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 851 North Broad st., Elizabeth, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 12:40 train by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

COLEMAN.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 8, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. FRANCES COLEMAN, widow of the late Lemuel Coleman, of Bridgeport, Conn., and mother of Mrs. Jesse W. Benedict, of this City.

Funeral on Monday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

DuBOIS.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, at Leavenworth, Kan., GEORGE DUBOIS, aged 35, youngest son of the late Rev. George DuBois, formerly of this City and Tarrytown.

FERRIS.—At Irvington, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 10, WM. H. FERRIS, son of Sarah and the late Capt. Watson Ferris, in the 24th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRIFFITH.—At Morrisania, Oct. 10, CYRUS GRIFFITH, aged 47 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Franklin av., Monday, 12th, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:13.

HAINES.—At Yonkers, Thursday night, 8th inst., EDWARD T., son of Richard S. and Harriett T. Haines, aged 16 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 12th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 54 West 57th st., New-York.

INSLEY.—At Manuet, Rockland County, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 10, HATTIE M., daughter of H. E. Insley, and granddaughter of William G. Babb.

Funeral Tuesday at 1 o'clock. Train on Northern New-Jersey Railroad leaves Chambers at 10:45.

MATHERS.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, Mrs. ALICE MATHERS, mother of F. J. and B. [illegible], at [illegible] 53d st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Boniface, corner of 2d av. and 47th st., on Monday, Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MUIRHEID.—On the 9th inst., at the Broadway Hotel, WILLIAM MUIRHEID, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Broadway Hotel, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be conveyed to Easton, Penn., by 12:45 P. M. train on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey same day.

PEARSON.—On Friday, Oct. 10, at 10:30 P. M., after a short illness, CONSTANCE, wife of Henry G. Pearson and daughter of Porfirio and Anna Jardines, in the 31st year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th st. and 6th av., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROSE.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 10, 1874, HENRY ROSE, formerly of Terre Haute, Ind., in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral service from his late residence, No. 120 East 29th st., on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 13, at 4 o'clock.

SCHUYLER.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, CHARLES P. SCHUYLER, in the 35th year of his age.

Remains will be taken to Booneville, N. Y., for interment.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

The Church and Society of the Church of the Messiah, (corner of Park av. and 34th st.,) and all others who feel interested, are invited to meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 12, in the chapel of the church, to give expression to the general feeling in regard to the call which has been extended to Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, to become their Pastor, at 8 o'clock.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, OCT. 12 AND 13.

SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF ILLUSTRATED STANDARD WORKS, ENGLISH EDITIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON, AND INCLUDING MANY VERY SCARCE WORKS, viz: Finden's Elegantly Illustrated Works, 15 vols. Hogarth's Works, folio, half morocco. Lavater's Essays, 5 vols., 4to. Waring's Masterpieces, 3 vols., folio. Walton & Catton's Angler, 2 vols., half calf extra. Rogers' Italy, morocco gilt, early copy. Scott's Works, 100 vols., half morocco. Kit Kat Club, folio. Tennyson's Idyls of the King, artist's proofs, folio, full morocco. Historic Gallery of Portraits, 7 vols. Encyclopædia Britannica, 29 vols., 4to., half Russia. Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine of Fine Arts, 34 vols. Penny Cyclopædia, 27 vols., half calf. Parker Society Publications, 55 vols. London Society, 18 vols., half calf, &c., &c., the whole to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Monday and Tuesday evenings, Oct. 12 and 13, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Catalogue ready. Books on exhibition.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

## POLITICAL.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.

WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHISE,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.

AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A primary election will be held at head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., on

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 12, 1874,

For the election of delegates to the several conventions.

Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.

JOS. C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, an election will be held at head-quarters, Lincoln Hall, corner 3d av. and 116th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1874, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various conventions.

Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM HAW, JR., President.

BENJ. PAGE, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the General Committee, a primary election for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Congressional and Assembly Conventions will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st. Polls open at 7 o'clock.

WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.

ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at Head-quarters, West 50th st., near 8th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1874, to elect delegates to the different nominating conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at No. 152 Franklin st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several conventions. Polls open from 7 until 9 o'clock.

CHARLES A. STETSON, President.

JAMES STACK, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary will be held at No. 291 East 4th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1874, for the election of delegates to the County, Congressional, Aldermanic, and Assembly Conventions.

Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

GEORGE H. CORNELL, President.

CHAS. McCOLLY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 6th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several nominating conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

KNOX McAFEE, Secretary. GEORGE BLISS, President.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at No. 157 8th av., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, for delegates to the County, Congressional, Aldermanic, and District Conventions.

Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.

CHARLES BLACKIE, President.

C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary for the election of delegates to the several conventions, at head-quarters, Dorschell's Hall, 10th av. and 65th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

WM. H. BELLAMY, Vice President.

WM. H. WARRING, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Bleecker Building, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1874, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.

GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University-place, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, to elect delegates to the several conventions. Polls open from 7 till 10 o'clock.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.

WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1874, at No. 280 3d av., for delegates to the County, Congressional, Aldermanic, and Assembly Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10.

WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON, President.

ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

JOHN H. BRADY, President.

T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election at Nos. 77 and 79 Essex st., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12. Polls open at 7 o'clock. SOLON B. SMITH, President.

JOSEPH McCABE, Secretary.

WEST FARMS REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election for officers and delegates THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 12, at Tremont. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

By order: ELIAS E. DISNEY, JOHN HART, H. C. ROBINSON, Committee.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD, MORRISANIA.—Primary election for officers and delegates will be held at Braun's Hall, 143d st., on Monday, 12th. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, }
JAMES R. DAVIES, } Inspectors.
MERRITT WICKHAM, }

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION primary election will be held at No. 384 Grand st., on MONDAY, Oct. 12, to elect delegates to County, Congressional, Aldermanic, and Assembly Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

ROBT. MOORE, President.

JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election at head-quarters, No. 189 Chatham square, MONDAY EVENING, 12th inst. Polls open from 7 to 9.

DENIS SHEA, President.

THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, to elect delegates to the several conventions.

Polls open at 7 o'clock.

JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., President.

WILLIAM GLASER, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election THIS (Monday) EVENING at Fourteenth Ward Hotel, to elect delegates to the different conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M. THOMAS F. GEARY, President.

RICHARD H. McGUIRE, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at No. 171 East Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 12. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.

E. S. NEWINS, President.

DANIEL QUINN, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their primary election for delegates to the various conventions on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at Newman's Hall, No. 475 9th av. Polls open from 7 till 10. HENRY G. LEASK, President.

THOMAS STEWART, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock, at Teutonia Hall, 16th st. and 3d av.

WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON, President.

ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at head-quarters, No. 189 Spring st., on MONDAY EVENING. Polls open at 7 o'clock.

AUSTIN LEAKE, President.

EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

# JOHN M'KEON ON TILDEN.

## THE CAREER OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

### A TRIMMER AND TIME-SERVER—A SECESSIONIST AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, AND A RAILROAD LAWYER ALL THE TIME.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A convention held a few weeks since at Syracuse, calling itself the Liberal Democratic (not the Democratic Republican) Party, has proposed the name of Samuel J. Tilden as a proper person to fill the Gubernatorial chair of this State. They who have held this great office have generally presented, by their experience in public office previously to their nomination, some claim on the voters; but in Mr. Tilden's case we find he has had no experience as a public agent, except for a few months as a member of the Assembly of this State, where he developed, it may safely be said, no extraordinary statesman-like qualities. It cannot be denied that he has been familiar with public affairs; but his record as a politician determines beyond question that he is not a man of deep, sincere convictions, and cannot point to a single statesman-like act. His votes have been at variance with his theories. While professing to be the supporter of free trade, he sustained for Governor of this State Silas Wright, whose vote in the Senate of the United States fastened on the country the most protective and oppressive tariff ever enacted previous to our civil war. While professing to be in favor of free speech and a free press, he sustained this same Senator Wright, who had voted with John C. Calhoun in the Senate of the United States to exclude anti-slavery publications from the mails. He most zealously supported Martin Van Buren on the anti-slavery Buffalo platform, when this gentleman in his inaugural message to Congress proclaimed that if Congress should pass a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, he, as President, would veto it. When a system existed in this State whereby no person should pilot a vessel into the harbor of New-York except he was a supporter of Tammany Hall and should be nominated by a Democratic Governor and confirmed by a Democratic Senate, and the consequence of this was that hundreds of emigrants were drowned, as the Democratic pilots were in this City attending balls instead of being on the ocean—when Congress passed a law abolishing this monopoly, and Mr. Wright for years tried to repeal it, yet Mr. Tilden sustained Mr. Wright.

### HE JUSTIFIES SECESSION.

When Mr. Tilden sustained Van Buren as the representative of the doctrine of the equality of the races, it was with full knowledge that he had been the firm supporter of slavery. When the late civil war was breaking out, Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, met at a dinner party in this City Gov. Seymour (who is described by him as a man of compromise) and Tilden, the "acute lawyer." Tilden, among others, justified secession, and insisted that the General Government had no right to coerce a State; and yet, during the war, Tilden was for driving Lincoln from the head of the Government because his prosecution of the war was not sufficiently vigorous. While pretending to be opposed to special legislation, he has taken advantage of the monopolies granted to railroads by Legislatures, and with such beneficial results that, according to public rumor, he is ranked as one of our millionaires. His conduct in defeating Gen. Cass, the regular candidate of the Democracy, evinced his feeling of hostility to a statesman whose ambition was to humble the pride and check the arrogance of Great Britain. It also made, however, a good precedent to defeat Tilden as the candidate of the Coalition Liberal Democratic Party. His treason to the Democratic Party brought "woe and death" to the Union, and ultimately lighted the fires of civil war. In a word, his past political life proves him to be either so insincere (we would be justified in using a harsher epithet) or so vacillating, as to be wholly unworthy of the support of those who believe in Democratic principles, and he is utterly incapable of seizing the helm of State with the firm grasp of an honest and trustworthy statesman.

### A RAILROAD MONOPOLY LAWYER.

It is not at the present time useful or expedient to speak of Tilden, except as he is now presented to the people of this State. We propose to show that he is to-day the representative of the railroad monopoly system, which is overshadowing this and other States with its baleful influences and threatening its liberties, and that it is the duty of every Democrat who loves his country to refuse to give his support to any such candidate.

### MONOPOLIES THAT OPPRESS THE PEOPLE.

Byrdsall, in his history of the Locofoco Party of this City, states that when the Democratic Party divided on the question of banks and other monopolies, Tammany Hall, with a great majority of the leading men of the party, was in favor of banks and corporations. Opposed to them was a small section composed principally of mechanics and working men, who rallied under "free trade, hard money, anti-monopoly." This section refused to vote for any man who was a Director in any banking institution, and the Democrats of to-day ought to refuse to support for office any railroad Director. To-day Tammany Hall carries on its banners two of the battle cries of the despised Locofoco Party. No Democratic Party can ever succeed without the third, "anti-monopoly." If victory is to be won it must be under the declaration that all Governments are organized for the happiness of the governed, and that can alone be accomplished by extending equal and exact justice to all men. Every railroad charter is a monopoly. It secures to its stockholders exclusive privileges at the expense of the public. They are monopolies for which the people have not received, in most instances, any compensation. In the language of Andrew Jackson, "when the laws undertake to grant to certain persons gratuities, exclusive privileges to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of the Government. If Government should confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does when its rains shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing;" and Jackson also added, "Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal rights, but have besought us to make them richer by legislation." To-day we see the effects of the violations of these doctrines of Jackson. We see it in the Crédit Mobilier scandal, in the Erie Railroad and other frauds, in the demoralization and corruption of the leading men of both political parties, in the Congress of the United States and State Legislatures, in the depreciation of American securities, in the disgrace of the American name and credit, in the ruin of individuals who have invested in railroad securities, until it has been well said that "every tie in a road is the grave of a small stockholder." To-day the melancholy spectacle is presented that the railroads of the Union are in default over $300,000,000 for non-payment of interest on their bonded debt.

### RAILROAD INFLUENCE.

This monopoly, conspiring against the rights of the people, has become so strong that it now controls the politics of the country. Its influence has dictated the nominations of Presidents, it has its attorneys and representatives in the highest judicial tribunals, and the nomination by the Liberal Democratic Party is nothing more nor less than the indorsement of Tilden as the representative of the railroad system. What explanation can be given except railroad influence for the nomination as Canal Commissioner of an employe of the Central Road—a man who is the purchasing agent of the road, and whose business is, or has been, to attend to the reduction of the taxes of the corporation throughout the various counties of the State? Two years since the managing attorney of the same road was the candidate of the Democratic Party for Lieutenant Governor. It is unnecessary to refer to his labors during the Winter in Albany; but on file in the Tax Commissioners' office in this City will be found his affidavit showing that the principal office of the corporation is not at the Forty-second Street Depot, but at Albany. One would suppose that the palatial building we find in Forty-second street, with its splendid offices for President, Vice President, Superintendent, and other officers, was some evidence of the principal office. Let the Tax Commissioners look to it. The transfer office of the company is in this City. The President, officers, and Directors live here and meet at the Forty-second Street Depot, and let the question be settled by a court and jury whether or not the principal office is here. Let us know what the amount is taxed on the property, real and personal, of the corporation in this County, and where the tax is paid on their immense capital. Let the tax payers look to this. There is no reason why the millions on millions of this road should not be taxed here in this City.

### TILDEN IDENTIFIED WITH CREDIT MOBILIER.

In reply to the charge of Tilden being identified with railroad monopoly, it is asserted that he is merely connected with them as attorney and counsel. To such employment no one could or has a right to object. But Mr. Tilden has been more than attorney or counsel of railroads. His mathematical, analytical, and comprehensive mind (attributed to him by his friends) has been devoted not only to reading and considering the statutes of the "several States from here to the Mississippi," whereby the charters of roads were created—not only to perusing *Angell and Ames on Corporations*, or *Brice on Ultra Vires*, but he has been active as the adviser in relation to operations in railroad corporations, reaching from here to Montreal, and from the Hudson to the Pacific Ocean. He is the great consolidator and organizer of the railroad system. What kind of professional adviser has Tilden been? We will refer to only one of his professional acts. The country has been scandalized by the Credit Mobilier scheme. Had Mr. Tilden anything to do with this? The Congressional investigation shows who organized this great wrong on the people and the stockholders of the Union Pacific road. When Oakes Ames was examined before the House Committee he was asked, "Were you not informed by counsel who drew the contract that this was a violation of law?" he answered, "They were informed by counsel that this issuing of stock as a payment on the contract for building the road was an entire compliance with the law," and he added that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden was one of the counsel.

### TILDEN A RAILROAD LOBBYIST.

Let us examine his interest and connection with the railroad monopoly system beyond that of lawyer. He is to-day as much identified with it and part and parcel of it as Vanderbilt or Thomas Scott. Long before Mark Twain had presented Col. Mulberry Sellers to the American people our candidate for Governor discovered that it was the business of Government to make railroads, and that there were "millions in it." His business has been for years to investigate and make a proper diagnosis of moribund roads, to ascertain their condition, and particularly the number and value of the mortgages; to learn the rights of stockholders, bondholders and all parties interested in insolvent and struggling corporations; to graduate and scale the respective interests of parties; to foreclose the bonds, and generally to conclude by a scheme of consolidation of several small roads into one grand colossal line. This could alone be effected by legislation, and it would be interesting to know how many laws have been passed in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, at Mr. Tilden's instigation, especially intended to advance the interests of the corporations with which he was connected.

### IN FAVOR OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

Again we repeat, he is thoroughly identified with the system of exclusive privileges. It is stated that he is identified in interest in a large number of roads, but in this statement it is not proposed to refer to anything but what is found in public documents. If any one will refer to Poor's Manual, or Vernon's Manual of Railroads, he will ascertain how Mr. Tilden is connected with railroads. Go into Wall street, you will find his name as "trustee" of railroads. There is such a railroad as Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago; in that Tilden is a director. Its liabilities are over $37,000,000. Take the Michigan and Lake Shore road, in which he again appears as a director. According to the Manual, this road has gone into the hands of a receiver. These lines are a consolidation of several roads. The talent of Tilden consists in the organization of small roads into mammoth monopolies. Jackson was apprehensive that $35,000,000 of capital in the United States Bank was dangerous to the liberties of the people of the Union. Is there no danger from Tilden's consolidation of hundreds of millions in a few States? Thus far we have only referred to roads outside of this State. Turn to our own Commonwealth, and you find the New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railroad, in which Tilden is a director. This road is made up of a consolidation of five different roads, viz.: the New-York and Boston, Putnam and Dutchess, Columbia, Pine Plains and Albany, and Harlem Extension. The capital is $15,000,000. Its total liabilities are over $35,000,000. It is stated in Vernon's Manual that the managers are pecuniarily interested in the Central Vermont road. Among the roads absorbed by this road is the Harlem Extension, which was nothing more nor less than the consolidation of the Lebanon Springs Railroad with the Bennington and Rutland. Will Mr. Tilden explain how much the holders of the bonds of the Vermont section of the route obtained after the foreclosure of some of the bonds? The foreclosure preceded the consolidation with which Tilden is identified. This new organization passes from New-York through Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia, and other counties on the easterly line of our State, and it is a striking piece of evidence that every delegate from these counties voted for Tilden's nomination in the Liberal Convention. The only question remaining to be answered is, Will the disinterested people ratify the railroad nominations?

### DESIGNS OF RAILROAD KINGS.

The politicians cry out that in the present contest the questions are the amelioration of the condition of the Southern States and the third term of Grant. These are mere pretexts for the concealment of the designs of railroad kings. It is time to look at home—at our own condition in this City and State. Will any one inquire how much the City of New-York and the owners of property received from the Central Railroad for the confiscation of the Fourth avenue and the reserve of property in the vicinity of Forty-second street depot? To-day the City is endeavoring to defeat a tax of over $3,000,000, imposed on the labor of the citizens of this Metropolis for the private advantage of the stockholders of the Central road. How much was paid this City by the Central road for making at One-Hundredth street a cattle-yard for the road? Why were the avenues and streets in that vicinity closed for the benefit of the road? Was ever one cent paid for them? Do the people of this City know that on the west side of the City a new depot, with grain elevators, is to be made for the New-York Central, and that streets and avenues are to be closed up for their benefit? Let us watch and see how much the taxpayers will receive for this. Has not Hudson street been for years used more for the railroads than for the citizens? Not only the City, but the State, is surrendered to this colossal power. According to Mr. Prince, a member of the Assembly, it appears that the statistics collected on the subject of county and town bonding by the Constitutional Commission revealed an amount of indebtedness which amazed even those best informed. One city (Poughkeepsie) was found to be bonded for 31 per cent. of its entire assessed valuation; Oswego for 21 per cent.; Brooklyn, Binghamton, and Utica for 15 to 18½ per cent. In the counties where town bonding for railroads had been prevalent the aggregates of indebtedness were startling. Thus in Ulster it reached 24 9-16 per cent. of the whole valuation; in Chenango, 20 1-5 per cent.; in Oswego, 16 per cent.; in Sullivan, 22⅔ per cent. The total unpaid amount issued by the towns, cities, and villages in aid of railroads was found to be $26,946,662. In certain towns the bonded indebtedness was so large as to amount almost to confiscation.

### THE PEOPLE NOT TO BE BOUGHT.

It is time that the audacity of the railroad monopoly and its interference with politics should be rebuked by the independent and disinterested voters. These corporations may be able to purchase members of Congress and of Legislatures; but the people are not to be bought, and, if aroused, they will refuse to allow the moneyed power to seize the executive authority of this State. The people have not yet lost their manhood or their integrity. They are not yet ready to become the vassals of the railroad barons. There is a struggle arising in this State and in the country generally between capital and labor. When that comes the true democracy will be found granting to capital the same favor which is granted to labor, and nothing more. An aristocracy which points to its money-bags can have no hold on the American people.

Plutocracy cannot exist here. The success of Gov. Booth in California over the railroad conspirators is the first triumph of true principles. It is the first step in the deliverance of the masses from the tyranny of railroad monopoly. The Democracy of Nevada, in their late convention, proclaimed their opposition to massed capital. Why should not the Democracy of this State respond to their call? This is not a war against wealth, against capital, (which is nothing more than accumulated labor,) but it is a war against wealth consolidated by legislation so that it may enjoy advantages which individual wealth has not. Our forefathers fought against primogeniture, because it concentrated wealth in the first-born. They opposed a system. We must in like manner war against a system which, by legislation, improperly and unnaturally increases the power of money.

Why does the sincere Democrat advocate free trade? Because it gives to the laboring classes their coal at cheap prices, their pots and kettles and gridirons at cheap prices, their blankets and clothing at cheap prices, and all these are the inevitable results of competition between our own people and foreign nations. Why does the Democrat shout for hard money? It is because it does not cheat the laborer like paper money, but secures to him steady wages and full value for his work. Why does the Democrat oppose the monopoly of railroads? It is because it gives to one class with money power to charge high rates for passengers and high rates for freight, thus making bread and meat dear to the consumer. High rates of passage and of freight to pay dividends on watered stocks result in dear bread and meat. Tilden and the Central Railroad candidate are to be put in charge of our canals, while the interests of those candidates are with the railroad monopolies and not with the people. It costs more to-day to get one hundred pounds of freight to Syracuse, Rochester, Auburn, Elmira, and Owego by rail than it does to Chicago. Is it not time for an impoverished people to rise against mammoth corporations and defeat their candidates, whose interests are in high freights and enormous dividends? Voters must look to their own advantage. We are groaning under a load of debt and taxation. The poor are suffering. Bread and meat are dear in our country, the richest and most fruitful in the world in agricultural resources. We are suffering not only from the effects of the war to emancipate our colored fellow-citizens, but from a system of exclusive privileges (given to wealth at the expense of labor) represented in our manufactures, banking and railroad corporations. If investigation be made the people will discover that they are being robbed of the results of their industry by the clandestine movement of the monopolists,

"——with stealthy pace
It moves like a ghost."

### DOES ANY ONE KNOW TILDEN'S OPINION ABOUT ANYTHING?

All that is required is to call the attention of the masses to these movements, and then there can be no doubt that the day is not far distant when "the people, rising in their majesty, with a peaceful and constitutional exercise of their power," will shatter to atoms this system of rapine and plunder, and "rescue their liberties from the imminent perils to which they are now exposed."

It is simply ridiculous to speak of Tilden as the representative of ideas. He is the exponent of exclusive privileges—the opponent of equal rights. If the voters of the Metropolis will look to their own interests he cannot secure a majority in this great Democratic stronghold. It owes it to its own character to reject such a nomination. Can any one doubt what Tilden's course will be when a railroad interest is in question? Will any one doubt which side he will indorse on the Pro Rata bill, which is intended to compel railroads to charge less freight from Rochester to this City than from Chicago? Will anyone tell us what are his opinions on the public school question? Some of his friends insist that he will not interfere with the present system, while others mysteriously give out that he will sanction a proposition to give a share of the public money to the parochial schools of the different religious denominations. Would it not be expedient for both sides to look to their respective interests? Some one must be ultimately deceived. Will any one declare what Tilden's views are on the constitutional amendments? All these points are of vital importance to the electors—much more interesting than the Civil Service reform or the possibility of Gen. Grant's third term.

### TILDEN AND HAVEMEYER.

Let us now examine Mr. Tilden's claims as the candidate of Tammany Hall. His success will be the triumph of its principles. What are these? On the records of the General Committee are two resolutions passed under the chairmanship of Mr. Chanler—one complimentary to Mr. Havemeyer, the other eulogistic of the memory of Charles Sumner. These are not mere compliments to the individuals. They are more. They are the indorsement by Tammany Hall of the political action and sentiments of these public men. What had Havemeyer done when this resolution was passed in his praise? He had, when formerly Mayor, nominated for Chief of Police the head of the Native American party. Since his final occupation of the office of Mayor he has spoken of and treated with contempt the Irish adopted citizens and Catholics. With but one exception he has studiously excluded from all the offices of the City—even from offices connected with the public schools—every man of Irish birth or extraction or Catholic in his creed. And yet this resolution was acquiesced in by Mr. Tilden as the great friend, political and otherwise, of Havemeyer.

### TILDEN AND SUMNER.

The Sumner resolution is wholly indefensible. It is inexplicable, except on the ground that it was intended to insult the Catholic population and that their representatives were so ignorant of the political history of the country as to indorse whatever was submitted to them. What had Sumner done that his memory should be revered by Democrats? His life was devoted to the propagation of political ideas antagonistic to those of the Democracy. Why should the representatives of a Catholic population of a city of some three or four hundred thousand souls vote for a resolution eulogizing the man who, in the Senate of the United States, assimilated the demoralizing effects of slavery with those of the Catholic Church? Hear what Sumner said in the Senate of the United States in an elaborate speech on the "Barbarism of Slavery:"

> The visitation of abbeys in England disclosed vice and disorder in startling forms, cloaked by the irresponsible privacy of monastic life. A similar visitation of plantations would disclose more fearful results, cloaked by the irresponsible privacy of slavery. * * * Every plantation is in itself a petty kingdom, with more than the immunity of the abbey. Six thousand skulls of infants were said to have been taken from a single fish-pond near a nunnery to the dismay of Pope Gregory. Under the law of slavery, the infants, the offspring of masters who "dream of freedom in a slave's embrace," are not thrown into a fish-pond, but something more is done. They are sold.

And this atrocious calumny stands to-day indorsed by Tammany Hall in its fulsome praise of the foul-mouthed libeler who uttered it. It stands to-day in its records unregarded, unrebuked by a single man in the General Committee. No one moves for it being expunged. No one rises to defend the spotless women whose lives have been devoted to God alone. Is every spark of self-respect extinguished by the sordid greed for office? It is idle to say that attention has not been called to this subject. It has frequently been spoken of to the leading men of the organization, and not one has had the manliness to condemn it. Mr. Tilden is and has been a member of the committee. He has acquiesced in it.

### TILDEN TO BE BEATEN.

Years since Tammany Hall, concurring with those who did not trust the people, prepared to give to the electors of this City the right to govern their public schools. Under the lead of Bishop Hughes a determined body of Democrats rebelled against Tammany Hall. Mr. Tilden took sides with a close corporation known as the Public School Society and against the people. The result was that Tammany Hall was driven by the rebels to the wall, and the electors succeeded in passing the management of the schools—for which they are so heavily taxed—into the hands of the men of their choice. With such a record, does Tammany Hall expect the great mass of voters who usually support the Democratic ticket will leave their work and spend their time in going to the polls to vote for men who entertain such sentiments as Tammany Hall now sanctions? These men will, as Democrats, adopt but one course. They will refuse to vote the ticket with Tilden's name on it. It is not enough to know that he will be beaten beyond question. Let him be overwhelmingly, ignominiously rejected by the people. His defeat will be the crushing of the power of the railroad kings. It will be the triumph of equal rights—the victory of the toiling millions over the grasping and grinding avarice of monopolists.

JOHN McKEON.

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## DRY TIMES IN CONNECTICUT.

The course of some of the shore towns, says the Hartford *Post*, in voting prohibition is likely to have an appreciable effect upon the business of the Summer hotels. Greenwich, Orange, Guilford, Old Saybrook, and Stonington all voted that no intoxicating liquors should be sold in those towns during the coming year. Orange includes West Haven and Savin Rock, a popular resort for New-Haven people. There are several Summer hotels there, and if the law is enforced their guests will be compelled to confine themselves next Summer to ice-water and the salt sea air. Hartford is touched by the decree of Old Saybrook, which covers Fenwick Hall. New-London, wise in her generation, rejected the proffered opportunity for stopping the traffic, and she may expect a lively trade in her hotels next Summer, unless her shore neighbors relent.

## FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $25,000.—THE ADVERTISER is about forming a stock company, with a capital of $100,000 for the promotion of a promising enterprise, established beyond risk, and protected from infringement; $50,000 above present capital is now needed. Parties will be admitted with $5,000 and upward; a cash return of $500,000 guaranteed within five years. Address, appointing interview, PATENT MEDICINE, *Herald* Up-town Branch Office.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED AND POPular hardware and house-furnishing store corner of Fulton and Henry sts., doing a safe and profitable business. Amount of stock, $20,000.
JOHN BUNCE, No. 106 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A RESPECTABLE PARTY WANTED WITH $5,000 to $10,000 in a light manufacturing business; no opposition; paying large profits. Address B. H. C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

$50 TO $100.—TRAVELING BUSINESS, BUT no peddling; customers principally milliners; goods very light, and in great demand; $7 to $10 daily profits. Address Enterprise, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BILLIARD TABLE—LARGE SIZE, PHELAN'S make at No. 6 East 49th st.

## PROPOSALS.

**SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGlish Portland Cement.**—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

**FOR OATS.**

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 19, 1874, for 1,000 bushels oats.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

**CODFISH, MEAL, STRAW, &C.**

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 22, 1874, for Codfish, Meal, Straw, Undershirts, and Flannel.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

**SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS TO STEAM DREDGE NO. 1.**—Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of George Merritt, deceased, the following Stocks and Bonds, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| $12,500 | Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1896. |
| 10,000 | Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1883. |
| 30,000 | Morris and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1914. |
| 4,000 | Morris and Essex Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Construction Bonds, due 1889. |
| 4,000 | Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1877. |
| 10,000 | Orange and Newark Horse Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due 1883. |
| 25,000 | Oswego and Rome Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1915, guaranteed by Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company. |
| 10,000 | Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912. |
| 10,000 | Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912. |
| 5,000 | Oxford Iron Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876. |
| 100 | Shares Oxford Iron Company, $100 each. |
| 100 | Shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each. |
| 500 | Shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each. |
| 50 | Shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each. |
| 100 | Shares Crawford Coal Company, $100 each. |
| 400 | Shares Quicksilver Mining Company, $100 each. |
| 414 | Shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each. |
| 130 | Shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each. |
| $5,200 | Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip. |
| 10,000 | Metropolitan Gas-light Company Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878. |
| 360 | Shares Tarrytown and Irvington Gas-light Company, $50 each. |
| $10,000 | Greenburg Town Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878. |
| 50,000 | New-York City Accumulated Debt Bond, due 1885. |
| 100,000 | United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1867, Registered. |
| 50,000 | United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1868, Registered. |
| 10,000 | United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1880, Registered. |
| 190,000 | United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Registered. |
| 1,000 | United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Coupon. |
| 200 | Shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $100 each. |
| 400 | Shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each. |
| 800 | Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each. |
| 600 | Shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $100 each. |
| 150 | Shares Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, Preferred, $100 each. |
| 15 | Shares Troy and Boston Railroad Company, $100 each. |
| 162 | Shares Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each. |

WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,
DOUGLAS MERRITT, } Executors.

FOR SALE.
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

**BULL'S FERRY AND BRANCH ROADS.**
PROPOSALS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive BIDS FOR $65,000 IMPROVEMENT CERTIFICATES to be issued by them under the authority of acts of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 for the improvement of the Bull's Ferry and Branch Roads in Hudson County, N. J. The certificates are payable out of moneys to be received from assessments on lands benefited by said improvements in proportion to benefits received, or out of proceeds of sales of lands sold for non-payment of said assessments. Until paid the assessments are a lien on the lands assessed. The certificates bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from date of issue until the Commissioners give notice of their readiness to redeem them, in the official newspaper of the City of Hoboken, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment of said assessments.

No bids will be considered below ninety-five per cent. The bids will be opened on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Messrs. Spielmann & Brush, No. 8 Newark st., Hoboken, and are to be addressed to

JOHN H. BONN,
HENRY J. BOTTMANN,
ABRAHAM W. DURYEE, } Commissioners.
(Care Post Office Box No. 100, Hoboken, N. J.)
Town of Union, Oct. 5, 1874.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.
STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.
CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITIES FOR SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS. TRUST FUNDS, &c., ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1784.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS**, other than depositors, who may have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.

Pass-books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass-books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBT. PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD, } Commissioners.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

BUFFALO CITY 7s, due in 1908.
JERSEY CITY 7s, due in 1904.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s, due in 1893.
PEEKSKILL 7s, due in 1904.
FLUSHING (L. I.) WATER 7s, due in 1903.
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

## DIVIDENDS.

**OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.**
SIXTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of October next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Oct. 5, and reopened on the 16th.

J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

**A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND** a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

**A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS** and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**ALL PARTIES WANTING COMPETENT** servants please call at the Servants' Institute established by Charles Bookham thirty-five years. The business is still conducted on same principles, and patronized by the best families in City and country.
L. RAMOND, Proprietor, No. 309 4th av.

**A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, SPEAKING FRENCH,** Spanish, and English languages, desires a position as lady's companion; either in the City or near it; best of references. Address G. N. Y., Box No. 2,559 Post Office.

**AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621** 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.—Can be engaged cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, lady's-maids, waiters, and coachmen, highly recommended.

**AT THE ONLY SWEDISH OFFICE, NO.** 108 East 27th st., Swedish, German, French, and colored servants only; all Protestants. MAURICE LINDGUIST, (Swede,) proprietor.

**AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FOR**merly with Bedell—Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

**AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233** Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY a neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, or would be useful in the care of children; has best recommendations; prefers the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.**—BY A first-class chamber-maid; has five years' reference from her present employer; is careful, neat, and respectful; can also act as waitress, whose duties she also understands; her lady can be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY a Scotch Protestant young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid, in a private family; is also a good seamstress; or would wait on a lady; can furnish superior reference. Apply at Odell's Scotch Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY A COMPETENT young woman to do chamber-work or fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 132 7th av., corner 18th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—OR would take care of growing children; best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 4 East 38th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and take care of children; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at or address No. 322 East 38th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as first-class chamber-maid and plain sewing, in a private family; best reference. Call at No. 352 West 36th st., rear house.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY A NEAT, TIDY young girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; will make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at No. 33 West 43d st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY AN ACTIVE, TIDY girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and washing in a boarding-house; excellent reference. Call at No. 222 West 36th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl in a Protestant family, for up-stairs work. Call at No. 652 2d av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 95 9th av.

**COOK, WASHER AND IRONER,** AND CHAMBER-maid and waitress.—By two neat and tidy young women; would like a place to do the work of a small private family; the former is an excellent cook and laundress; the latter is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; both can furnish the best of reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c.; understands French cooking; can furnish the best of reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

**COOK.**—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; is a thorough cook in all the different branches; meats, games, fowls, soups, pastry, nice side dishes, good baker, creams, jellies; very best testimonials for capability, sobriety, and honesty; very neat; City or country. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 22d st.

DOMESTIC HELP,
For every capacity, male and female, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A thoroughly competent woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A strong young woman, who is a good family cook and a superior laundress; would like a place in a private family; is also a good bread baker; wages $16; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

**COOK.**—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches, plain or fancy; or can cook for a hotel, or dinner cook in a restaurant or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av. above 10th st.

**COOK, &c. — CHAMBER-MAID, &c.** — BY two neat, respectable Swedish girls, who want to do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business well; makes good soups, bread; chamber-maid is very neat; good waitress; both have good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A CAPABLE NEW-ENGLAND woman, a first-class cook, washer, and ironer; for a private family; makes good bread and biscuit; wages moderate but wishes a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

**COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A TIDY, capable colored young woman, for City or country; is first-class cook; can wash and iron well; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**COOK.**—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SMART, active woman, as cook; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; willing to assist in the washing; competent in her duties. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

**COOK.**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN (WHOM WE know) as first-class family cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; is a good bread and biscuit baker; can furnish references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN OF EXperience, as cook; understands soups, meats, breakfast cakes, and desserts, and is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; best of reference. Call at No. 346 West 25th st., first floor, back room.

**COOK.**—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; speaks good English; can do up nice dishes; is neat, willing, and obliging; the best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian baths.

**COOK, OR COOK, WASHER,** AND IRONER.—By a Protestant woman of thirty; very good family cook; good laundress; good bread and biscuit and other baker; good City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

**COOK.**—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, club, or restaurant; can take full charge of any kitchen; first-class testimonials. Call at No. 173 Forsyth st., top floor.

**COOK.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist with washing and ironing; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 19th st.

**COOK.**—BY A GOOD CLEAN COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Address M. M., for two days, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A SMALL private family; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 307 5th av., last employer's.

**COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and a Scotch Protestant chamber-maid; excellent references; both together or separate; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 158 West 28th st., top floor, back room.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook and assist with the washing; honest and obliging; City references. Call at No. 295 9th av., crockery store.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, IN A private family as cook; most satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 100 West 26th st., near 6th av., ring dress-maker's bell.

**COOK.**—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; excels in baking; is neat and careful; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST CLASS COOK; HAS BEST City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

**DRESS-MAKER.**—BY A COLORED FRENCH dress-maker to go out by the day or week, or would take work home at very moderate rates; refers to first-class families who are now her patrons. Address No. 63 5th av.

**DRESS-MAKER.**—A DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER wishes to make a few engagements to go out by the day; can make up all kinds of dresses. Address No. 202 East 36th st.

**DRESS-MAKING.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, who is also a thorough seamstress; best City references. Call at No. 1 Milligan place, 6th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

**FAMILIES RETURNING FROM** THE COUNtry, in search of first-class servants, will do well to apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av., where they can be supplied with both Protestant and Catholic of all nations and capacities, without delay.

GERMAN REGISTRY
for faithful domestic servants in any capacity, No. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.
MRS. LOWE.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN American Protestant woman as general servant; thoroughly understands her duties; no objection to a widower's family; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**HOUSEKEEPER, OR OTHER POSITION** of Trust.—By a respectable American Protestant young woman, who understands housekeeping in all its branches; is a good family seamstress, and very kind and attentive to children; will make herself generally useful in a good home; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL for general house-work; is used to work in a respectable family where she will be kindly treated and have a permanent place; wages less an object than a desirable situation. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

**HOUSE-KEEPER.**—AN EXPERIENCED AND capable American woman desires the situation of working house-keeper in a family of moderate size; no objection to the country; reference to present employer. Apply personally, after 12 o'clock, or by letter, to J. F., at No. 361 Degraw st., Brooklyn.

**HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE** families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady, as housekeeper in hotel or institution; will bring two sewing machines. Address No. 663 7th av.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do house-work; good City references. Call at No. 340 East 26th st.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY AN ITALIAN PERSON, WHO speaks French and her own language perfectly; is a splendid hair-dresser, and a very competent dress-maker; understands the duties of a lady's maid perfectly; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; dresses hair, fair sewer; will either go as maid or will take charge of a newly-born baby; has good references. Seen at Bongrand's French Office, from No. 405 5th av., removed to No. 1,233 Broadway.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as lady's maid; good hairdresser; can cut and fit; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A PROTESTANT; TWENTY years' City reference; wishes a family's or gentleman's washing at her own house; thoroughly experienced in fluting and doing up fine laces; gentlemen's linen done in a superior manner. Address J. M., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**LAUNDRESS,** CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, or Fine Washing.—By a Welsh young woman; highly respectable, neat, obliging; excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of laundry work; very best City references for ability, sobriety, honesty, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's, 309 4th av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOman, who is a first-class laundress; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; no objection to the country; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A FULLY COMPETENT LAUNdress; willing to assist in chamber-work; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing, fluting, puffing, and polishing; has several years' references from her last place. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

**LAUNDRESS.**—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A superior laundress; is perfect master of her business; or as chamber-maid and fine washing; is neat and orderly in her duties; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress, who has lived in the best families; wishes to take in families' or single gentlemen's washing; terms moderate; good City references. Call at No. 454 2d av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SWEdish woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Address for two days No. 326 East 36th st., third floor.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 225 East 46th st.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting; three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A LADY FOR HER LAUNdress; no objection to assist in chamber-work. Can be seen at her present employer's, 330 Madison av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would assist with up-stairs work; the best of City references. Call at No. 230 West 32d st.

**LAUNDRESS, &c.**—BY A COMPETENT COLORED woman as first-class laundress, or cook; excellent City references. Apply at No. 161 West 24th st.

**NURSE.**—AS INFANT'S NURSE, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman; has had many years' experience with young children; fully competent to take charge in every way from birth, and management of nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Address J. A. G., Up-town *Times* office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**NURSE.**—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE WELSH young woman; good seamstress, operates on machine; experienced in the care of young and growing children; or will take waiting or chamber-maid and waiting; fully competent to fill either situation; very neat; kind to children; first-class young woman; best City reference. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A GERMAN young woman, who is an excellent seamstress; would like a place in a private family to take care of growing children; can furnish undoubted reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

**NURSE.**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., near 42d st., in the millinery establishment. No objection to the country or to foreign travel.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A FRENCH young woman; would like a place to take care of small or growing children; is also an excellent seamstress and very fond of children; can furnish the best of reference. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for T. E.

**NURSE, &c.**—BY A VERY EXCELLENT AMERIcan young woman with a lady or family going to Colorado, or any of the Western States; has good reference, and is a good nurse and seamstress or cook and laundress; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A VERY nice, genteel French girl; speaks French correctly; can dress hair plainly; is a good seamstress, and obliging in every way; is fond of children; has good reference. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

**NURSE.**—FOR INVALID OR INFANT FROM BIRTH; is thoroughly experienced and competent, either with sick or well; careful, kind and obliging; country or City or travel; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PERSON, to take the entire charge of an infant or two small children in a first-class family; can furnish the best of reference; no objections to go to Europe. Call at No. 31 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**NURSE.**—BY A REFINED LADY; WOULD LIKE A place to wait on and take care of an invalid lady in City or country; can furnish the highest reference from present employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

**NURSE.**—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH WOMAN as invalid's nurse; would wait on grown children; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 1st av., corner 16th st., top floor.

**NURSE.**—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN; THORoughly understands her business in every particular; many years' experience; can cut and make children's clothing; unexceptionable references. Address Nurse, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

**NURSE.**—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take charge of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand; the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 703 6th av., near 40th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL capable of taking entire charge of a baby from its birth; best City reference. No. 1,233 Broadway, at Mme. Bongrand's.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 329 West 17th st., back room, third floor.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, with good reference. Can be seen at No. 12 West 31st st.

**NURSE.**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE, or to make herself generally useful. Call or address No. 256 West 31st st., in the tailor store.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; would do light chamber-work, or take care of young children. Apply at No. 203 West 44th st., present employer's.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman as seamstress, or seamstress and light chamber-work; twelve years' reference. Call at her present place, No. 213 West 42d st.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS; would do light chamber-work; understands dress-making; is a good operator and embroiderer; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and dress-maker; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; understands dress-making and operating; will assist in other work; best City reference. Call at 628 6th av.

TO FAMILIES
SEEKING RELIABLE SERVANTS.
J. W. Carpenter, No. 138 West 11th st., cor. 6th av., (the old corner,) will supply all in City or country with honest, capable help at moderate rates. Office fee returned if help does not go. Remember, No. 138 West 11th st.

**WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY a young girl who is thorough in every branch of chamber-work and waiting; is very neat and orderly; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, &c.; also, understands the care and cleaning of silver; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family, and assist with fine washing or ironing up lace; best City reference. No. 107 West 18th st., 3d floor, back room.

**WAITRESS.** — BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman in a small private family; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 332 West 26th st., rear.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good City references. Call two days, No. 61 West 44th st.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A FIRST-class boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 400 West 23d st., corner of 9th av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A Protestant young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands salads, care of silver, &c.; is perfectly trustworthy; several years' reference; is bright and tidy. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**WAITRESS, &c.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class waitress and parlor-maid; best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 14 East 54th st., for two days.

**WASHING.** — BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, ladies' or family washing; can do up these in the finest and neatest style; all kinds of embroidery, lace, French fluting, and puffing done at the shortest notice; done by the month or dozen on easy terms; ten years' experience in the finest of work. Call at No. 211 West 31st st.

**WASHING.** — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes some washing at her home; can do all kinds of fine washing; would take a monthly washing; has excellent reference. Call in the candy store, No. 324 East 33d st.

**WASHING.**—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes gentlemen's or families' washing to her own home; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call on, or address, P., No. 240 East 41st st., fourth floor, back.

### MALES.

**THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF** the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

**A YOUNG MAN, (MARRIED,)** OUT OF EMPLOYment, is desirous of obtaining a situation of any kind in some banking institution, or position of trust, messenger, janitor, watchman, or hard work of any kind; is a good penman, and can be highly recommended. Address W. M. D., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

**BUTLER.**—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO UNderstands his duties thoroughly, in a private family; will also do the marketing if required; can furnish excellent references from the first families in this City. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**BUTLER.**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; FOUR YEARS' reference. Apply or address J. A., No. 1,466 Broadway, at florist's, between 42d and 43d sts.

**COOK.**—BY A FRENCHMAN, FIFTY YEARS OF age, as first-class cook; four years' City references; wants no kitchen-maid; is strong, able, and willing; single; sober; wages no object. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

**COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.**—COOK, WASH and Iron.—By a German and wife, aged thirty-five years; no children; man is a good driver and groom; also can do all kinds of gardening, care hot-house, grapery, &c.; wife is a good cook, can make nice bread and biscuit, and good washer and ironer, or will do house-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A FIRST-RATE SOBER AND well-recommended coachman, thoroughly understanding the care of horses, carriages, and harness; also is an intelligent, reliable man in case of sickness, and is a regular horse-trainer; will either go to City or country to a first-class place. Call at or address Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

**COACHMAN.**—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND a situation, in country or City, for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is young, honest, sober, and thoroughly acquainted with his business. Apply or write to the Consul General of Italy, No. 7 Broadway.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A RESPECTFUL MAN; UNderstands his business thoroughly; polite and obliging; City or country; with first-class reference. Call or address No. 504 Hamilton st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A MARRIED man, one that fully understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to go to the country. Call or address P. C., No. 133 West 38th st., between 7th av. and Broadway.

**COACHMAN, OR GROOM** AND COACHMAN.—By a young man, light weight, good appearance, thoroughly understands his business, in the above capacity. Address M. D., Box No. 57 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SINGLE MAN, SMALL SIZE, good groom and careful driver; as such can be highly recommended by first-class gentlemen in City; no objection to the country. Call or address J. K., stable, No. 25 East 28th st., between Madison and 4th avs.

**COACHMAN.**—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN IN A private family by a competent man, married eight years; satisfactory reference from last employer, who can be seen. Call or address, two days, S., No. 38 East 40th st., private stable.

**COACHMAN—COOK.**—BY A MAN AND WIFE, no encumbrance; the man as coachman, the wife an excellent cook; is also a good baker; both have first-class City reference. Address Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st. for two days.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as coachman and groom; can milk and make himself generally useful; City or country; good references can be given. Call or address Coachman G., No. 309 4th av.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A COMPETENT COACHMAN, now disengaged after four years' service with last employer, to whom he refers. Address L. P., care the London Harness Agency, No. 20 East 14th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in every respect, with eight years' City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 5 East 19th st.

**COACHMAN, OR GROOM** AND COACHMAN.—By an Englishman of good abilities; seven years' reference. Call or address for two days, Coachman, No. 25 East 28th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS FIRST-class coachman; City or country; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A PROTESTant single man, a thorough horseman and City driver; good recommendations; City and country. Address J. G., No. 40 West 10th st., for two days.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN, AS coachman or gardener; understands horse-doctoring. Best of references. Call at No. 398 Houston st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, THOROughly understands his business; good reference. Address, for two days, J. T., No. 145 West 29th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; REFERENCE unexceptionable. Address T. P., 142 East 18th st.

**FARMER, GARDENER, &c.**—BY A SCOTCH Protestant, aged thirty-eight years, who can do all parts of flower and vegetable gardening, including greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, fruits, &c.; also, a good fireman and coachman; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**FARMER.**—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FARMER; UNderstands his business well and the care of cattle; can come well recommended if required. Address B., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

**GARDENER.**—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; is a good gardener and florist; also competent to care for a gentleman's place; good milker, and makes himself useful; wages moderate; City testimonials. Address Gardener, Box No. 242 *Times* Office, for two days.

**GROOM.**—A LADY WANTS A SITUATION FOR the Winter for her groom, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at Grace Church Rectory before 11 A. M.

**HANDY MAN, FIREMAN, &c., IN HOTEL,** boarding-house, or private family, by an American Protestant, aged twenty-eight years, who can build fires, tend furnace, repair locks, fit keys, mend furniture, clean windows, walks, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**WAITER.**—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish, excellent references, in this City; from France; can dress salads excellently; is a thorough waiter; will be useful; wants no extravagant wages. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

**WAITER.**—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has two and one-half years' reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

**WAITER.**—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business thoroughly; keeps silver in good order; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, M. M., *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**WAITER.**—BY A SWEDE AS WAITER OR USEFUL man; has been in one family in Sweden as waiter five years; speaks good English; has good references as to character from this country; wages no object. Apply at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references which will bear strict investigation. Address A. B., Box No. 76, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

**WAITER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, in a private family, as first-class waiter; best City references from last place. Address J. A. Johnson, No. 136 West 27th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER in a private family; best of City reference. Address G. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**WAITER.**—BY A COLORED MAN, AS COMPETENT waiter in a private family. Call at present employer's, No. 56 West 34th st.

**WANTED.**—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

**WANTED—A POSITION WITH SOME MERCAN**tile house for either office or outside employment, by one who has had a long experience in some of the prominent houses of this City, where he has been employed; can give the most unqualified references from City firms of the highest standing; would not object to go abroad, if necessary. Address W., Post Office Box No. 2,018.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED.**—CLERKS, BOOK-KEEPERS, MECHANics, laborers, seamstresses, milliners, female domestics, and all persons wishing employment, should send 25 cents to J. C. Purcell, Logansport, Ind., and receive employment at once. Their facilities for furnishing employment to all classes are unsurpassed by any agency in the country.

**WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE NORTH** of Ireland, a Protestant, to go to the country to work on a farm; must understand how to take care of horses and plow, and the general work on a farm. Inquire this (Monday) afternoon, from 2 till 4 o'clock, at No. 213 Fulton st., New-York.

**WANTED—BY A TAILOR'S TRIMMING HOUSE, A** salesman for Western trade; must have experience and an established trade; none others need apply. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER AT** No. 5 13th st. None but a first-class woman with good City references need apply.

**WANTED—FOR COUNTRY, A PROTESTANT WO**man to cook, wash, and iron; references required. Address A. V., Box No. 64 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

# THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Oct. 10, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, H. F. Pultz, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold a three-story brick store and tenement, with lot 28 by 78.10 by 25 by 66.2 on, Third avenue, east side, 84 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $5,955. T. Donovan purchased the property and obtained a bargain. The other legal auctions noticed, were postponed as follows: Sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co., of a lot on Eleventh avenue, south of Ninety-sixth street, adjourned to the 14th inst.; sale by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of a house and lot on Fourth avenue, south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, adjourned to the 16th inst., and sale by James M. Miller, of a house and lot on Seventh avenue, adjourned to the 24th inst.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Business last week was quite active, sales taking place at the Exchange each day, while the attendance of buyers and others was large, and the interest manifested in the proceedings decided in its character. Nearly all the property disposed of, however, sold at low figures. The sale attracting the most attention was that on Tuesday, when a lot 25.8 by 100 on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-fourth street, was sold for $43,500. Some interest was also evinced in the second sale of the leasehold premises known as the Manhattan Market, which was disposed of on Wednesday for $262,250. The total value of City real estate sold for the week ending with Saturday, Oct. 10, amounts to the large sum of $632,964, as against $142,425, the figures for the previous week. No suburban auctions have been held during the week, and business generally, outside of forced sales under legal orders, continues dull. A sale of Brooklyn property, consisting of some seventy choice Prospect Park lots, was attempted at the Exchange on Tuesday last, but after some eleven lots had been sold at prices something less than one-half the figures of four years ago, a further sale was postponed. Whether we may expect an improvement in the market this Fall is questionable, but if investors can hold their property there is no doubt but that in the near future prices in advance of those now ruling can be obtained.

Messrs. Riker & Co., No. 5 Pine street, report having sold at private contract a four-story brick tenement-house, 25 by 60, with lot 100 feet deep, on West Forty-fifth street, for $23,500.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, the following public sales are announced, all taking place at the Exchange, except where otherwise specially noted.

*To-day, (Monday,) Oct. 12.*

By Wm. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of a plot 50 by 125, with improvements, on West Sixty-seventh street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of one lot, 25 by 78.3 by 32.10 by 99.6, with improvements on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 175 feet west of Second avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Assignee's sale by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of James H. Moran, Esq., of the leasehold premises Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, with entrance from No. 585 Broadway, known as the Metropolitan Theatre.

*Tuesday, Oct. 13.*

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Receiver's sale under the direction of Isaac H. Bailey, Esq., of the five-story and basement brown stone building, with lot 36.7½ by 80.4 by 37.3 by 80, Nos. 13 and 15 Nassau street, north-west corner of Pine street, known as the National Bank of the Commonwealth—a very valuable property.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the two-story and basement brick and frame house, 17 by 30, with lot, 66 feet deep, No. 214 Second avenue, east side, 34 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 20 by 78, on Second avenue, east side, 60.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, on the property, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of 253 building lots, located in the city named, as follows: Ten lots on Johnson avenue, west side, between Ralph and Bleecker streets; twenty-eight lots, in rear of above, 14 feet each, on Bleecker and Ralph streets; sixty lots, forming the block bounded by Johnson and Knickerbocker avenues, Ralph and Bleecker streets; twenty-one lots, forming plot bounded by Knickerbocker and Myrtle avenues, Ralph and Bleecker streets; eight lots on Johnson avenue, south-west corner of Ralph street; thirty lots on Ralph street, south side, between Johnson and Knickerbocker avenues; forty-four lots, forming the block bounded by Knickerbocker and Myrtle avenues, Grove and Ralph streets; fifteen lots on Magnolia street, north side, between Wyckoff and Myrtle avenues; seven lots, forming plot bounded by Magnolia street, Wyckoff and Myrtle avenues; ten lots on Johnson avenue, north-west corner of Palmetto street; and twenty-one gore lots on Magnolia street, north-west corner of Knickerbocker avenue.

By O. H. Pierson, at South Orange, N. J., on the property, at 12 M., public auction sale, by order of Dr. Henry Fenner, of 200 choice building lots and plots, all accessibly located near the railway station, and in the midst of first-class improvements. Special train, via ferry from foot of Barclay and Christopher streets, at 10:55 A. M. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 5 Pine street.

*Wednesday, Oct. 14.*

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of a lease of the plot 200 by 100, with buildings, on Seventh avenue, west side, being the block front between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. Also similar sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.1 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, sixty feet north of Fletcher street. Also similar sale, same last-named Referee, of a plot 125 by 223 on Railroad avenue, east side, 241.2 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, and one plot 25 by 223, on the same avenue, 391.5 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.2 by 65.5 by 25.8 by 70.8, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 75.6 feet south of Ninety-sixth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with plot 136.10 by 100, on Suffolk street, east side, 100.2 feet south of Stanton street. Also similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lease of lot 15 by 130.2 on College place, north-west corner of Park place.

By J. P. Travers, public auction sale of four lots, each 25 by 125, on Orchard street, south side, between Madison avenue and Monroe street, near depot at Tremont Station, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Geo. H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house with lot 20 by 74 on West Twenty-second street, south side, 80 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Trustee's sale under the direction of John A. Stewart, Esq., of the property of the Sullivan & Erie Coal and Railroad Company.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., at New-Brighton, Staten Island, on the premises at 2 o'clock, Executor's sale to close estate of Martin Murphy, deceased, of three houses and lots situate respectively on First avenue, north-west corner of Westervelt avenue; Westervelt avenue north of Seventh avenue, and Sherman avenue south of Fourth avenue.

By O. H. Pierson, at Passaic, N. J., on the ground at 12 M., public auction sale by order of John B. Pudney, Esq., of desirable village building plots situate respectively on Passaic and Brook avenues. Special train from foot of Barclay street at 10 o'clock. Passes procurable at auctioneer's office, No. 5 Pine street.

*Thursday, Oct. 15.*

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the valuable plot of ground, in size 152.1 by 211.5 by 117.8 by 206.2, on West street, north-east corner of Bank street, with three and four story brick buildings thereon, together with engines, boilers, shafting, &c., the property being now rented for manufacturing purposes. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of the following City real estate: One five-story brick tenement-house, 25 by 65, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 674 Water street, north side, 125 feet west of Jackson street; two five-story brick tenement-houses, each 25 by 65, with lots 100 feet deep, Nos. 311 and 313 Rivington street, south side, 50 feet east of Lewis street, and premises Nos. 517, 519, 521, and 523 East Eleventh street, north side, 220.6 feet east of Avenue A, embracing a plot 75 by 103.3, with four four-story brick tenement-houses upon the front thereof and brick buildings in rear.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 16.6 by 100.5, on West Fifty-first street, south side, 491.6 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also, public auction sale of seven lots, each 25 by 125, on Arthur street, west side, 180 feet north of the King's Bridge road, and four lots, each 25 by 100, on Jacob street, south-east corner of Cambreling avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of nineteen lots and water front, on the Harlem River, lying between One Hundred and Twenty-first street and One Hundred and Twenty-second street, 98 feet east of Avenue A.

By Quimby & Bissell, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of twelve full lots on the Grand Boulevard, east side, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, five lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 125 feet west of Eleventh avenue, and three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, south side, 250 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house and lot, 20.2 by 57.5, on Second street, north side, 59.10 feet east of Avenue A.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustees' sale, under the direction of John B. Summerfield, Esq., of thirteen lots, together forming a plot in size 200 by 123, on De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, north side, between Washington and Hamilton streets. Also, one plot 50 by 200, on Washington street, extending through to Hamilton street, in rear of above, with a dwelling 25 by 38 (extension 22 by 21) and a two-story brick stable 25 by 38 thereon.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, on Staten Island, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, at the residence of Mr. George Bowman, North-west Staten Island, west of Mariners' Harbor Steam-boat landing, (Long Doke,) and opposite Elizabeth, N. J., public auction sale of the said residence, four other houses and 1,500 valuable building and water lots. This proposed auction is one of importance, and the property to be sold is of such a nature as should attract the attention of investors. Maps and full particulars concerning sale can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine street.

*Friday, Oct. 16.*

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5 on East Forty-sixth street, north side, 260 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 60 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, assignee's sale by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of John H. Platt, Esq., of the house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 117 East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 185 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 100 by 100, on Cambreling avenue, north-east corner of Jacob street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By William Kennelly, Sheriff's sale, (mechanic's lien,) of four houses, with plot 98 by 75, on Fourth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

*Saturday, Oct. 17.*

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. Tultz, Esq., Referee, of the two-story and basement brick house, with lot, 18.9 by 99.11, No. 29 East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north side, 306.6 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, Twentieth street.

## EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, OCT. 10.

NEW-YORK.

*By Richard V. Harnett.*

1 3-story brick store and tenement and lot on 3d av., e. s., 84 ft. n. of 146th st., Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward,) lot, 28x78.10x25x66.2. $5,955

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the most complete house of its size in New-York, No. 310 Madison av., between 41st and 42d sts., (the late residence of Charles Duggin, architect.) Apply on the premises, or to Duggin & Crossman, Architects, No. East 63 41st st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF SCHUREman Halsted, deceased, the Madison Square Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st st., with two rear lots on 21st st., forming an L, being the very best up-town business property now in the market. SAYRE & HALSTED, No. 162 Broadway.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A first-class, four-story, brown-stone house; size 18x45; lot 100; will be sold at a low figure; very little cash required.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5TH av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FOLLOWING BROOKLYN property, for lots in Brooklyn or farms unincumbered: Brown-stone store on 5th av., equity, $4,500; brown-stone dwelling on Prospect place, equity, $6,000; two brown-stone dwellings on Park place, equity, $6,000 and $8,000; brown-stone dwelling on McComb st., equity, $7,000; brown-stone store on Fulton st., equity, $12,000; brown-stone dwelling on Henry st., equity, $7,000. Full particulars on application to J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—THIRTY splendid lots on this great business street, and 200 lots on adjacent streets opposite Myrtle Avenue Park, are to be sold at auction on premises at 1 o'clock TUESDAY, Oct. 13. Maps of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR LEASE. —Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, near Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—LOT IN GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY, pleasantly located on Cypress av.; in excellent neighborhood. Address Post Office Box No. 401, Albany, N. Y.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A LARGE TRACT OF land, comprising about 250 lots, within four and a half miles of City Hall, New-York. It is situated in the town of Newtown, Long Island, about one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry. The land is a level plateau about sixty feet above tide-water, and commands extensive views over the surrounding country. The freight railroad of the South-Side Road runs at the foot of the hill adjoining the property. This route will probably soon be the main passenger line of the company. Horse-cars from Hunter's Point and Grand Street Ferries run within a few blocks. Will be sold on easy terms. Improved City property would be taken in payment. For full particulars apply to
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE PROF. B. SELLMAN, SR., HOME lot, corner of Hillhouse av. and Turnbull st., New-Haven, Conn. The only unoccupied lot on the avenue. Surrounded by the best of houses and the best society in New-Haven. I will sell this valuable homestead lot on favorable terms if applied for soon. HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE PROF. B. SELLMAN, SR., home lot, corner of Hillhouse av. and Turnbull st., New-Haven, Conn. The only unoccupied lot in the avenue; surrounded by the best of houses and the best society in New-Haven. I will sell this valuable homestead lot on favorable terms if applied for soon.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

DAIRY FARMING—A SURE WAY TO MAKE money.—We have for sale several excellent Orange County farms which we have personally examined. Prices low and terms easy. SAYRE & HALSTED, No. 162 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

180 LOTS
in the
CITY OF YONKERS.
The estate of the late
SAMPSON SIMSON
To be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, OCT. 20,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111
Broadway, New-York.

These lots are situated on PARK and LAKE AVS., HIGH ST., and AVENUES D, E and F, and command extensive views of the HUDSON RIVER, and being only a few minutes' walk from the railroad depot, are very desirable for immediate improvement. There are hourly trains from New-York to Yonkers, and the time to Wall st. by Elevated Railroad is only about one hour. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Descriptive maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of the
PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH BUILDING,
BY ORDER OF RECEIVER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct., 13, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The National Bank of the Commonwealth Building, north-west corner of Nassau and Pine sts., being 36 feet 7½ inches on Nassau st., and 80 feet deep on Pine st. Building is five stories, brown stone, containing over thirty offices, independent of banking-room floor and basement.

The commanding location of this property renders it very desirable as a first-class investment.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

13 LOTS ON BLOCK BOUNDED BY WASHINGTON AV., DE KALB AV., AND HAMILTON ST.; ALSO, DWELLING, STABLE, AND FOUR LOTS ON WASHINGTON AV. AND HAMILTON ST., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

ON THURSDAY, OCT. 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111
Broadway.

The dwelling-house is 25x38, with extension 22x21, is in good order, and has modern improvements. The stable is 25x38, two story, brick, has four stalls, coachman's room, &c.

Seventy per cent on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
GRANDEST OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON
To secure the choicest of building sites in the attractive and healthful village of
SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
This sale was postponed, on account of storm on Thursday, to
TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1874,
at 12 M., on the premises, by order of Dr. Henry Fenner.

A large two-and-one-half-story concrete residence, twenty-two rooms, included in sale. Terms very favorable. Special train from foot Barclay and Christopher sts. at 10:55 A. M., day of sale. Maps, free passes, &c., of the auctioneer. Tickets issued for last Thursday good. (Should Tuesday prove stormy, sale will take place Oct. 16.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
1,500 BUILDING AND WATER LOTS,
AND FIVE HOUSES,
on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 1 P. M., on the premises of George Bowman, Esq., at North-west Staten Island, just west of Mariner's Harbor steam-boat landing, and opposite Elizabeth, N. J. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer, No. 5 Pine st., New-York.

ELEGANT VILLAGE BUILDING PLOTS
in vicinity of the
CITY OF PASSAIC, N. J.,
Ten miles from New-York, by Morris and Essex Railroad, (Boonton Branch;) one-quarter of a mile from South Passaic depot, at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, Oct., 14, 1874, at 12 M.,
on premises, on Passaic and Brook avs., by order of J. B. Pudney, Esq.

Train, from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., at 10 A. M. day of sale.

Maps, free passes, &c., of the auctioneer, or J. B. Pudney, Passaic.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house,
NO. 15 EAST 42D ST.
All modern improvements; elegantly and fully furnished and decorated; richly frescoed and in perfect order throughout. Will be rented low for one or more years to a good tenant. Inquire of
PETER BRUNER,
Nos. 75 and 77 King st.

TO LET IN STAMFORD—HANDSOME LARGE Gothic house, large barn, and three and one-half acres handsomely laid out; conveniently located in first-class neighborhood; house is fully furnished with every requisite for a gentleman's residence and in good order; the whole premises to let to April next for $500. Address Box No. 335 Stamford Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET FOR THE Winter.—On Washington square North, 10th st., 12th st., 16th st., 21st st., 42d st., 48th st., 5th av. and Madison av.; all very desirable, and centrally located. Particulars and permits at
HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine st.

N. B.—A very large number of furnished and unfurnished houses to let or lease. Full list on application.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE AND CONvenient four-story house on 5th av., near 14th st.; has on first floor parlor, drawing-rooms, dining-room, picture gallery, &c.; the house is fully furnished and is complete in every respect; will be rented for six months, one, two, three, or five years.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 57 WEST FORTY-SECOND ST., FACING Reservoir Park, near 5th av., specially desirable four-story twenty-two foot high-stoop stone dwelling, elegantly furnished; rent low to a private family.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET, CHEAP.—TWO AND ONE-HALF STORY brick houses, with all modern improvements, to respectable families only; 8th av., between 125th and 126th sts. Inquire on premises, ADOLPH LEVY, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker st., or No. 142 West 47th st. after 8 P. M.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED MADISON AV. house; four story, high stoop, brown stone, on Murray Hill, to let, lease, or for sale upon favorable terms. Dr. HEATH, No. 200 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT A VERY LOW RENT, a large dwelling, with carriage-house, &c.; all improvements; five minutes from depot; one hour from 42d st. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 272 Bowery.

$1,600 A YEAR.—AN EXQUISITELY FURnished house, 55th st., near Lexington av.; brown stone, high stoop; will rent for Winter. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO RENT—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 207 10th av.; fitted with modern conveniences and suitable for a small family; rent $1,000 per year.
B. M. CLARK.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
Houses to let, in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE HOUSE NO. 20 Waverley place, on favorable terms; well arranged for a boarding-house. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES IN THE BUILDING NOS. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway, between Thames and Cedar sts., on the first, second, and third floors; very light and convenient.

Large floor on street, suitable for an insurance or banking institution.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Agents, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, THE SECond floor of the new iron building,
NOS. 112 AND 114 WOOSTER ST.
Well lighted front and rear; steam heater, Otis elevator; finely finished; suitable for mercantile and manufacturing business; will be rented low. Inquire on the premises or of
BRUNER & MOORE,
Nos. 75 and 77 King st.

BAKERY TO LET—WITH SMALL APARTments.—That well-known stand for bakery on the north-west corner of Hudson and Franklin streets; has been well established for the last forty years, and always procured a good share of family baking. At the above place is a first-rate oven, with fixtures all complete. Rent, $450 a year. To a competent person, wishing to do a small, safe, and profitable business, a rare chance offers. Inquire of WILLIAM VAN ARSDALE, on the premises, or at Mr. Fritze's, the watchmaker.

TO LEASE—THE DESIRABLE STORE WITH BASEment and cellar, No. 19 John st.; well located for silver ware, jewelry, or other business. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—STORE AND BASEMENT, BROADWAY, corner Amity st.; desireable location for drug store, or clothing, jewelry, or other business. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, OR FOR a boarding-house, No. 44 West 14th st.; large building, desirably located. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, about 50x138 feet, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COAL YARD TO LEASE.—NEARLY FOUR lots, with fixtures. No. 263 West 25th st. Moderate terms till May. J. W. HAMERSLEY, 10 to 11, No. 255 5th av.

TO LEASE—NOS. 23 AND 25 MERCER ST., ON favorable terms; extra wide marble-front store and lofts; can be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors; heated by steam, with baths, &c. Also, basement, suited for carpet, shoe, or trunk business. Apply on premises.

LOFTS TO LET.—FIVE LOFTS, NO. 78 MAIDEN lane; rent low. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM on second floor, with southern exposure, for mother and daughter; also room for gentleman with or without board. Address C., No. 129 East 23d st., stating full particulars. Reference given and required.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR A FAMily of three adults; small in size, well furnished; willing to lease for two years; must be located between 14th and 59th sts., 4th av. and 6th av. Address J. H. R., Box No. 4,494 Post Office. Brokers need not apply.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., BY A GENTLEman and his wife, a second floor, adapted for house-keeping; neighborhood must be respectable; private family preferred. Address, with particulars, T. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery, New-York.
(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860.)
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES W. DOMINICK, } Vice Presidents.
ROBERT R. WILLETS, }
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. JOSEPH P. COOPER Sec'y.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th av. and West 34th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th October will draw INTEREST from Oct. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.
JOHN HOOPER, President.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Money deposited now draws interest from Oct. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. MONROE TAYLOR & SON, Manufacturers of Soda, Saleratus, Baking Powder, &c., business office at No. 112 Liberty st., has this day been dissolved.

The business will be continued at the same place as heretofore by the undersigned in his individual name. All persons indebted to the late firm will please settle with the undersigned. J. MONROE TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1874.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON OCT. 6, A NOTE, JUNE 15, 1874, drawn by S. Lyons & Gaha, payable at National Citizens' Bank, for $400; payment has been stopped; $5 reward will be given, and no questions asked, on returning to F. LIBERMAN & BROS., 31 East Broadway.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square, plaid blankets, for road-horses; trimmed blankets, from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand-made. A good article, at the lowest possible price.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and Street uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

WANTED—A COUPE, BROUGHAM, OR LANDAUlet, built by Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; must be nearly new, large size, and in good order. Address J. B. M. G., Box No. 4,494 Post Office, New-York.

A PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 18 EAST 39th st., between 5th and Madison avs. For sale, a shifting-top phaeton, three-fourths clarence, and top wagon, City make.

COUPE FOR SALE.—MADE BY BREWSTER & Co., of Broome st.; in fine order. Apply at MORRELL'S Storage Warehouse, 32d st. and 4th av.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—EXTRA accommodations; boxes if desired; horses at risk of owners. G. BRADISH, Bay Side, Queens County, N. Y.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET,
At $4 weekly, to lady or gentleman, with light housekeeping privilege; gas, bath, &c.; excellent neighborhood.
Private residence No. 316 East 13th st.

TO RENT, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, TO GENtleman and wife, for $60 per week, a beautiful second floor of two large rooms, appointments complete, by a small private family; location elegant and central; references required. Address MADISON, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PARTIES DESIRING LARGE, LIGHT, pleasant rooms can be accommodated at No. 31 West 32d st., with rooms en suite or singly, with or without board; the house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; references given and required.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.
Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67,
Between 5th and 6th avs. Elegant suites of rooms, newly furnished, consisting of parlor floor, with front basement, and second, third, and fourth floors, with private table only; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE WEST SIDE, near 23d st., will let two large handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. V. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

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$28 PER WEEK.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, owning the house, will let a handsomely-furnished front parlor and bed-room; all improvements; grate fire; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; with board; references. No. 307 East 18th st.

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NO. 36 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Large and elegant rooms, with first-class board; location delightful.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all improvements of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 126.—LARGE, handsomely-furnished room, second floor front, with all conveniences; also front square room, third floor, with board; very moderate terms.

NO. 114 EAST 18TH ST.—TWO HANDSOMEly furnished rooms on parlor floor; also rooms on second and third floors, with board. References exchanged.

ELEGANT SUITES TO LET, WITH AND without private table. Full particulars and services without charge, Metropolitan Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway; open evenings.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 130 WEST, near Broadway—Handsomely-furnished rooms on second, third, and fourth floors, with first-class board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

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NO. 490 LEXINGTON AV.
A gentleman and wife, without children, will let to adults, with first-class board, their second story, front, with exclusive use of bath-room.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, en suite or otherwise, with board, in a first-class brown-stone house, centrally and very pleasantly located. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

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MME. ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has three elegant suites which she will let with private table. No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, either together or separately; private table if desired; also, single room for a gentleman; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A HANDsome, large front room, second floor, newly furnished, with board, to gentleman and wife for $20; references. No. 322 West 52d st.

NO. 157 EAST 30TH ST.
Furnished rooms for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with or without breakfast; would rent front basement for a doctor's office; best references required.

MURRAY HILL, MADISON AV., NEAR 34TH st.—Second floor, five elegantly-furnished rooms, with private table; $150. Apply to E. A. Dailey, No. 583 6th av.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS.—FLOORS, with private table; rooms, singly or en suite; all locations; price list free. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; also room on third floor with board.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 107, WEST.—TO rent, with board, very desirable rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST.,
NEAR 5TH AV.
Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms on parlor floor, with private table, if desired. References.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bed-room on parlor floor, with or without private table; third story, five rooms, without private table; references.

NO. 275 WEST 22D ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, for single gentlemen, or married couples; all modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

NO. 3 ASHLAND PLACE, (PERRY ST.)—NEATly furnished rooms to let, with board, on second and third story; also back parlor, at reasonable rates.

NO. 118 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, handsomely furnished second-story front room; references required; prices moderate.

5TH AV.
Mrs. Wyckoff has one fine suite of rooms to let, with private table. No. 330 5th av.

NO. 237 WEST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS with board for married couples or single gentlemen. Small room, $7.

NO. 295 5TH AV.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments en suite, with all conveniences, to select families. Private table only. References.

NO. 22 EAST 47TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITES of rooms, with private table only; suitable for families or party of gentlemen.

PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A LARGE furnished room to gentleman, without board; reference. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

5TH AV.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF APARTMENTS, with private table. Apply to H. R. DREW, No. 3 23d st, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with strictly first-class board; two pleasant hall rooms for single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room, fourth floor, to let, with board, to gentlemen; best reference given and required.

NO. 21 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th av.—Second floor, elegantly furnished, with first-class board; private table if desired.

22D ST., NO. 45 WEST.
Two large connecting rooms on second floor to let, with board; best references given.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly. House and location first class. References.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—FRONT ROOMS TO let with board; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT HALL BEDROOMS may be had at No. 48 East 21st st.

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WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Also
SATURDAY MATINEE,
A NEW COMEDY
by H. J. BYRON, Esq., entitled
PARTNERS FOR LIFE,
in which the following artists will appear:
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT,
Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL,
Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD,
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI,
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Miss KATE BARTLETT.
IN PREPARATION,
Mr. Lester Wallack's and Mr. Pierrepont Edwards' adaptation from Octave Feuillet's great drama,
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
This fine play will be produced with the greatest care and completeness, and will introduce
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
in his second impersonation before the New-York public. In the same play
Miss ADA DYAS
will make her first appearance in Wallack's Theatre.
The cast will include:
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,
Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Miss IONE BURKE, Mme. PONISI,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA
which is now in active preparation.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CHANGE OF BILL.
FAREWELL WEEK
of
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

JARRETT & PALMER ask attention to the excellence of the entertainment provided for the LAST WEEK of the remarkably successful engagement of the great representatives of Irish peasant character,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12,
and
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE of the week, the performances to begin with the original legendary drama and fairy spectacle, in two acts, by H. Grattan Plunkett, Esq., entitled
FAIRY CIRCLE;
or,
CON O'CAROLAN'S DREAM.
CON O'CAROLAN....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the hilarious comedietta entitled the
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY;
Or, THE YANKEE HELP.
MELISSA, with a Yankee song, Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, when will be presented a bill of extraordinary magnitude.

MONDAY, Oct. 19, engagement of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, when will be commenced a series of performances by which the eminent tragedienne will bid farewell to the stage.

***Sale of seats begins on WEDNESDAY, at 8 A. M.

PARK THEATRE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS
to see
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
and
JOHN T. RAYMOND'S
great characterization of
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS.
Seats secured ten days in advance, and by
TELEGRAPH.
Admission, $1; orchestra, $1 50; dress circle, $1; balcony, 50 cents.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
RAYMOND,
MARK TWAIN,
COL. SELLERS,
GILDED AGE,
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.
Order carriages at 10:30; begins at 8.

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Two exhibitions daily at 2:30 and 8 P. M.
MIDNIGHT STORM OVER PARIS.
First time of the original
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.
MISS ANGIE SCHOTT
in her new illusions.
OVER TWENTY-FIVE FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Every matinée, (except Saturdays,) 50c.; children, 25c.
Every evening and Saturday matinée, 75c.; children, 40c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
EVENING AT 8, UNDER THE GASLIGHT. | AFTERNOON, AT 2, JENNIE MORTON IN IDLEWILD.

DRAMATIC RECITATIONS.
PROF. AUGUSTUS WATTERS,
in connection with PEALE'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTING, "The Court of Death," at Leavitt's Art Gallery, corner Broadway and 12th st., EVERY EVENING.
Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7:30, to begin at 8 o'clock.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK, having been entirely rebuilt, with all modern improvements, the most complete house in the City, the elegant furniture made expressly for it by Ebbinghousen & Co., is now open for first-class parties, with private tables, or *table d'hote.* A few gentlemen can also be accommodated. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING near the corner of 14th st. and 5th av., has a large, handsomely-furnished second-story front room to let, with board; table and all appointments first class; a good opportunity for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, who are willing to pay liberally. Address L. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.
One desirable suite, parlor floor, hot and cold water, and one front room, third floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; house and table first class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite, with exclusive bath; private table only; no other boarders. Only those willing to pay for first-class accommodations need apply. No. 14 West 17th st., a few doors from 5th av.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST,
near 5th av., large handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for parties desiring a refined and permanent home.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms on third and fourth floors, with or without private table; rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.
To let, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; also, rooms for single gentlemen; table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer large room, dressing-room attached; hot and cold water; bath; ample closets; second floor and reception room; private table if desired.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, with breakfast; full board if desired; also, single rooms; references exchanged. No. 210 West 43d st., fifth door from Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO ONE or two gentlemen, with or without board, a pleasant front room, nicely furnished with every convenience. Apply at No. 140 West 45th st., near 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, good closets, private bath, &c., entire or in suites; also, other rooms; table first class; references exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.
Second floor complete, with or without private table; appointments first class.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; house and location first-class; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST, ELEgantly furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly; also, hall rooms with board; references exchanged.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE SUITE AND two square rooms to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 311 MADISON AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with private table; house entirely first-class; highest reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—A PARTY DESIRING A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second floor, may be accommodated, without board; private family.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, AN EXTENSION parlor and bedroom on first floor. Inquire at No. 32 West 32d st. References required.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and fourth floors to let with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first class board, for families and single gentlemen; also table boarders taken; references exchanged.

A FEW DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV. FINE SUITES to be had with or without private table.

A FURNISHED FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS to let together or separately. No. 35 West 10th st.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS to let, with board, on second or third floors; references exchanged. M. E. GAGE.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR SCAMMEL ST.—A furnished room to let; also, table boarders taken.

## BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO LADIES FOR THE Winter in a private family, near Madison av., and between 40th and 47th sts. Address W., Post Office Box No. 2,437.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, babe, and nurse, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken; location above 23d st.; best references given and required. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box No. 5,121.

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BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.

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NO. 27 ST. MARK'S PLACE,
BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.
Street suits, Evening dresses, Home dresses, Children's suits, Infants' trousseaux, fashionably and neatly made at moderate prices. Cutting and fitting. Orders promptly executed.

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Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
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BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Feuillet and Rowe's drama,
THE SPHINX.
This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, is now in its
THIRD WEEK,
is attracting
IMMENSE AUDIENCES,
and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.

The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:
Admiral De Chelles....Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny....Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch....Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie....Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines, Aid to the Admiral....Mr. E. PLYMPTON
(By kind consent of Lester Wallack, Esq.)
Ulric, pianist and composer....Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law....Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny....Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece....Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

***The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

SATURDAY, Oct. 17, AT 1:30, FOURTH MATINEE of THE SPHINX.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1874,
at 8 o'clock.
Miss ROSA McGEACHY
has the honor to announce
A GRAND CONCERT
on the above date, on which occasion she will have the valuable co-operation of the following distinguished artists:
Mlle. SOPHIE FLORA HEILBRON,
the renowned English pianiste.
Mlle. TERESA JACKSON, contralto.
And, by the kind permission of MAX STRAKOSCH, Esq.
Signor M. BENFRATELLI, prime tenore,
Signor G. DEL PUENTE, primo baritone,
together with Mlle. DUBOIS, Signor LOTTI, Mr. G. F. HALL, and an EFFECTIVE CHORUS OF MALE VOICES, carefully selected from the ITALIAN OPERA.
Organist, Mr. KARL WALTER.
The whole under the direction of Signor E. AGRAMONTE.

Miss McGEACHY takes pleasure in calling attention to the fact that a prominent feature of the programme will be the GRAND SEPTUOR from LA REINE DE SABA, by Gounod, which will be performed for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.

Tickets, ONE DOLLAR, including reserved seat, can be obtained at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL. MACCABE
EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT!
FOR A LIMITED SEASON ONLY!
Commencing
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1874.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF ENGLAND'S RENOWNED MIMIC, VENTRILOQUIST, AND CHARACTER DELINEATOR,
FREDERIC MACCABE,
IN HIS ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT, ENTITLED
"BEGONE DULL CARE,"
a vocal, ventriloquial, musical, and sartorial melange, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing the voice, figure, and face, with rapid changes of picturesque costume, new and original songs, and appropriate music and appointments.

Mr. Maccabe's success, during a brilliant season, which extended over 600 NIGHTS AT THE GREAT ST. JAMES' HALL, REGENT ST., LONDON, was of the most flattering and unequivocal nature; and the high opinion unanimously held of this entertainment is indorsed (without a single exception) by the whole of the literati and dilettanti of the metropolis; and the enthusiasm bestowed upon the performance by delighted audiences assembled in the largest halls in the principal cities and towns throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND nightly, for the last seven years, pronounce it to be the
MOST MERITORIOUS AND MARVELOUS ENTERTAINMENT OF THE AGE!
ILLUMINATED "MATINEE" EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Reserved seats can be obtained at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and all the principal hotels.

Business Manager and Secretary, JOHN F. SUTTON.

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GRAND EXHIBITION.
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
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THOUSANDS OF INTERESTING PRODUCTS.
FLOWERS AND FRUITS.
An unequaled display.
GRAND CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Columbia's Winning Boat.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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C. R. THORNE....Lessee and Manager
RECONSTRUCTION AND
ALTERATION OF KIRALFY'S
DELUGE;
Or,
PARADISE LOST,
with entire new ballet and marches and comic pantomime scenes.
First appearance of
Mlle. REMMELSBERGH,
Premiere danseuse from Venice and Berlin.
THE ULLMAN SISTERS.
BOISSEY FAMILY and 150 BALLET, and
200 FEMALE WARRIORS.
JULIA SEAMAN
and KIRALFY SISTERS.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST.
Between Broadway and 5th av.
The greatest of all sensations,
KALIEDAGYNIA.
We cannot describe it. You must see for yourselves.
The CAN CAN and FEMALE MINSTRELS. Matinées Tuesday and Friday.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS. New Opera-house, corner of 29th st. AN ENTIRE NEW BILL. Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early." ☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10. FAMILY MATINEE on Saturday at 2 P. M. Reserved seats, $1.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Grand sensation. The Drama of
KIT CARSON,
Introducing Capt. DONALD McKAY and his great tribe of WARM SPRING INDIANS.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—THE UNDERsigned take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public that their opening Saturday evening hop will take place at Ferrera's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany building, East 14th st.,) on the 17th of October, 1874, commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M. Season tickets (invitation) to be had at the hall, and at the residence of George H. Wallace & Son, No. 51 East 4th st.

## MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS,
SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the* best made. *The* touch elastic, *the* tone powerful, pure *and* even *through the* entire scale, *yet* mellow *and* sweet.
WATERS' Concerto ORGANS
*cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. *The* concerto stop *is a* fine imitation *of the* human voice.
All *are* warranted *for* 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange *for* new; *also, for* sale *at great* bargains. AGENTS WANTED *in* every county *in the* United States. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed.
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

POND'S, NO. 547 BROADWAY.
New pianos, and pianos but little used, to let and to sell, on easy installments. Steinway, Chickering, Weber, Pond, Lindeman, Kindt, and other new instruments. The Woods organ, prices ranging from $150 to $1,500. Branch Store, No. 39 Union square.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK — STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

MME. SCHUBERT, FROM ENGLAND, HAS REturned to New-York; teaches piano and singing to advanced pupils. Address No. 58 Irving place.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO.,
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INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN BAKER and BOLSIE BAKER by Conrad Baker. Address CONRAD BAKER, at Virginia City, Nevada.

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METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

## AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. Over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Proprietor and Manager
A DOUBLE PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, and for the MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30, will be repeated the brilliant entertainment of Saturday evening,
THE HANGING
OF
THE CRANE!
A series of seven living pictures illustrative of Mr. LONGFELLOW'S new and exquisite poem.
THE CRITIC!
SHERIDAN'S celebrated comedy and mock tragedy comprised in one act, and offered with spectacular effects.
THE TWO WIDOWS,
Mr. DALY'S new comedy, received with every token of delight.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS will be offered the greatly successful revival of SHERIDAN'S five-act comedy of
THE SCHOOL
FOR
SCANDAL.

The whole company in both performances, including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Nina Varian, Emily Rigl, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, James Lewis, Louis James, W. Davidge, F. Hardenberg, Sol Russell, Owen Fawcett, B. T. Ringgold, George Parkes, Hart Conway, J. W. Jennings, D. Whiting, &c., &c.

In active rehearsal—MOORCROFT!!

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
THE VOKES.
FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
GRAND FESTIVAL MATINEE.
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, and MY UNCLE'S WILL.

ACADEMY. DONADIO AND DEBASSINI
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.
SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
First appearance in opera of Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO.
Debut in America of Signor ALBERTO DEBASSINI.
Revival of Rossini's opera,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO....as....Rosina
Signor ALBERTO DEBASSINI....as....Count Almaviva
Signor DEL PUENTE....as....Figaro
Signor FIORINI....as....Don Basilio
Signor SCOLARA....as....Dr. Bartolo
Miss COONEY, Signor MARINI, Signor CAPRA.
FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor....Mr. S. BEHRENS

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, first performance in America, after elaborate preparation and with new scenery, costumes, &c., of Maestro Filippo Marchetti's celebrated Grand Opera,
RUY BLAS.
Characters by Signora Potentini, Miss A. L. Cary, Signori Carpi, Del Puente, Fiorini, Hall, Lotti. Grand chorus and orchestra.
The Opera produced under the immediate supervision and direction of Signor E. Muzio.
THURSDAY, Oct. 15, Brooklyn Academy, LA TRAVIATA—Mlle. Heilbron.
FRIDAY, Oct. 16, second performance of RUY BLAS.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, third Grand Matinée, AIDA.
***Sunday Evening, Oct. 18, Grand Sunday Concert at Booth's Theatre.
Seats secured at Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE FAREWELL.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA....Lessees and Managers
FAREWELL WEEK OF AIMEE and FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
Unbounded success of
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
MONDAY, Oct. 12. | LA
TUESDAY, Oct. 13. | FILLE
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14. | DE
THURSDAY, Oct. 15. | MME. ANGOT.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 16,
Benefit of
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE.
LA PERICHOLE.
Mlle. AIMEE will introduce on the occasion of her benefit, in the first and third acts of La Perichole,
ENGLISH AND SPANISH SONGS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 17, at 1:30,
FAREWELL MATINEE—MME. ANGOT.
SATURDAY, last appearance of AIMEE in New-York.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS NEILSON.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Messrs. M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA beg to announce that the eminent artist,
MISS NEILSON,
will appear under their management for two weeks only, commencing MONDAY, OCT. 19.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
will then be produced with great splendor.
BEATRICE (first time in America)....Miss NEILSON
BENEDICK (first appearance in this country)....Mr. J. H. BARNES
The strong company, under the stage direction of D. W. Waller, Esq., includes Messrs. Waldron, Vining, Bowers, Miss Rose St. Clair, &c. New Scenery by Messrs. Colvo. The dresses were expressly made for this revival in London. Sale of Seats commences Wednesday, Oct. 14.

GRAND BENEFIT
For the COOKING CLASSES of the FREE TRAINING SCHOOLS, No. 47 East 10th st., at STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock.
LADY MANAGERS.
Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, Mrs. Samuel G. Courtney,
Mrs. Wm. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Loring Andrews,
Mrs. Judge Hilton, Mrs. Catherine Livingston,
Mrs. John Mack, Mrs. Russell Sturges,
Miss Newcome, Mrs. Judge Peabody.
The Comedietta, A HAPPY PAIR.
Mrs. Honeyton....Mrs. ETTA MANNING
Mr. Honeyton....Mr. W. H. POPE
ARTISTS.
Miss JULIA DROME, Soprano, (her first appearance;) Mme. JULE DE RYTHER, Mezzo Soprano; Mr. H. R. HUMPHRIES, Tenor; Mr. FRED. STEINS, Baritone. QUARTET.—Mr. GEO. ELLARD, 1st Tenor; Mr. LOUIS BELCHER, 2d Tenor; Mr. JOHN W. EDDY, 1st Basso; Mr. GEO. F. DUNCAN, 2d Basso. Mr. C. WEIKERT, Pianist, (his first appearance;) Mr. ARMIN SCHOTTE, Organist; Mr. GEO. W. COLBY, Conductor.
No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets, $1, for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at the Free Training Schools, No. 47 East 10th st., and at the hall on the evening of the concert.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

BERRY'S THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-house, near 3d av.; the great Hernandes family and the French Can Can every night at 8; matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
NO. 201 BOWERY, OPPOSITE SPRING ST.
TONY PASTOR AND HIS DOUBLE COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LADIES ADMITTED FREE ON FRIDAY EVENINGS.

## THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
Races commence each day punctually at 2 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY Secretary.

## MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE and Hospital for Women will hold the opening exercises and reunion in the new location, north-east corner of 37th st. and Lexington av., New-York, Oct. 13, 8 P. M. Admission free.

## LECTURES.

PACKARD COLLEGE LECTURE COURSE.

JAMES PARTON'S new lecture on "The Kings of Business" will be delivered at the Cooper Union Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, under the auspices of the Packard Business College. Lecture at 8. Admission to any part of the house, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the college, No. 805 Broadway, or at the hall on the evening of the lecture. Present and former members of the college will receive tickets free on application at the office. S. S. PACKARD & CO.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO THE COTTON TRADE.

The American Docks at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, have two Warehouses (each 65 and 212 feet) now completed and ready to receive Cotton. Eleven more Warehouses of the same size are rapidly approaching completion, and will all be ready for use in a very short time. One Pier, 65x400 feet, will be covered within ten days, and two others of same size will be under cover within thirty days. The rates of storage at these premises will be 12½ cents per bale each for storage and labor. The rates for lighterage of 100 bale lots and over, to and from all points in the Harbor, to or from these Warehouses, will be fifteen cents per bale, including insurance while on lighters, and smaller lots in reasonable proportion, which shall not be higher than to any other Warehouse in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. These docks and premises are entirely isolated from all other Warehouses, and are not exposed to any public streets, all the approaches being through private grounds absolutely under our control, thus making stealing of Cotton an impossibility at these stores.

The rates of insurance on Cotton at these docks I hereby guarantee all its patrons shall not cost them more than the current rates in other Cotton Warehouses.
J. A. BOSTWICK,
Owner of the American Docks.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1874.

A.—CATARRH DISCHARGE FROM NOStrils, offensive breath, sore throat, cough, hawking, spitting, speedily and effectually cured. Dr. DE KREMEN, No. 48 West 4th st. Pamphlet free.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL LIBRARY.—THE library is now open in its spacious apartments at No. 8 West 16th st., for consultation and reference, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 1:30 to 5, and 7:30 to 10 P. M.
JOHN L. VANDERVOORT, M. D., Librarian.

STUTTERING.—DR. WHITE, OF THE UNITED States Stammering Institute, is permanently located at No. 132 East 29th st., New-York. Best references. No pay until cured. Call or send for circular.

## THE TAMMANY CONVENTION.

### DEMOCRATIC DISSATISFACTION WITH THE NOMINATIONS.

GENERAL DENUNCIATION OF HAYES—NO ONE FOUND WILLING TO SUPPORT HIM—THE OTHER CANDIDATES MEET FAINT APPROVAL—THE CONVENTION DECLARED TO HAVE HAD NO FREE VOICE.

The nominations of the Tammany Convention were received yesterday, as might have been expected, with general disapprobation. Nobody at all acquainted with the politics of the City believed the candidates to be worthy of the offices for which they are nominated or of the choice of the Democratic Party. William H. Wickham, as the nominee for Mayor, was regarded as bringing no strength to the ticket, while the nomination for Register of a man of the low moral and political stamp of "Jimmy" Hayes was everywhere spoken of with indignation. William L. Cole and John W. Guntzer, two of the candidates for Aldermen at Large, seemed to be almost unknown, and the wonder was general as to what services they had rendered to the party entitling them to the nomination. Magnus Gross and Samuel A. Lewis, the other candidates for the same offices, were better known, but the announcement of their names evoked anything but enthusiasm. About both men, it seemed to be thought, there was too much of the same flavor of old Tammany as makes Hayes a stench in the nostrils of all but absolutely rabid partisans.

A reporter of THE TIMES who conversed with a number of leading Democrats from various parts of the City failed to find one who was willing to indorse the whole ticket. Many, if not a majority even, of the Tammany General Committee are opposed to it. The manner in which the convention was managed by Kelly and Morrissey was everywhere commented upon. A leading Democrat of the Fourteenth Ward, the proprietor of a restaurant, said that the nomination of "Jimmy" Hayes for Register was an outrage on the Democratic voters of the City. The man, as he termed him, had been always identified with the Tweed Ring, and had accumulated over $500,000 during his political career. He was always a pliant tool of Tweed, and had been given a place in the Department of Public Works. As far as the Aldermen at Large were concerned, he knew nothing about them, except what had been published in the newspapers; but if he had had the naming of candidates, he would have named men much better known and far more worthy of the position than those nominated. He declared that he would vote for the Democratic State ticket, and for Mayor; but that he would not vote for Hayes on any consideration. Democratic speakers and newspapers, he said, were continually talking and publishing editorials about the tendency to centralization in the general Government, as administered by Republicans. Here, in New-York City, there was a tendency to centralize all the power of the Democratic Party in the two leaders of the Tammany General Committee. Their will was law, as was exemplified at the convention. Kelly professed that it was the intention of the organization which he controlled to place candidates for office before the people who were men of irreproachable character. The men selected by the organization were mainly men who have been political office-seekers all their lives, and the majority of them connected with the infamous Tweed Ring.

Another prominent Democrat of the Sixth Senatorial District, said that he and every Democrat not a friend of Morrissey, was dissatisfied with the nominations. Wickham, he thought, was a most unsuitable candidate for Mayor, and Tammany Hall had disgraced itself by the nomination of Hayes for Register. As to the men selected for Aldermen at Large, he was utterly at a loss to understand what claims they had for the suffrages of the people, and the support of the party.

Another Democrat from the Twenty-first Assembly District, while favoring Wickham, expressed much dissatisfaction at the nomination of Hayes and the four Aldermen. He believed that a Democratic opposition to Tammany might result from the action of the convention in the matter of Hayes' nomination.

Another Democrat, who has great influence in the east side of the City, said that, being a member of the General Committee, and never having voted anything but a Democratic ticket in his life, he would vote for all the candidates nominated. He believed, however, that the convention had made choice of men who would fail to bring out a full Democratic vote, and that the chances of a popular candidate by the Republicans were much improved by the weak ticket that Tammany had put up.

A leading Democrat of the Twelfth Assembly District said that the Democrats in his district were much displeased with the nominations. They might vote the ticket on the day of election, but there was certainly no enthusiasm among them. He was of the opinion that if the convention had had a free expression of opinion an entirely different ticket would have been placed in the field.

In the Sixteenth Assembly District it is generally known that Peter Woods has for some time been waging a fierce political contest with Maurice J. Power, a great friend of Samuel J. Tilden. In the convention delegations supported by Woods and Power were contestants for seats. The Committee on Contested Seats decided in favor of the claims of Power. Woods made an earnest protest against this action, and supported it by exhibiting a roll of over 600 names of persons who had voted at the primary elections, showing an undoubted majority against his opponent. He declares that he will oppose Tammany Hall in his district, and that he has a larger following than Power.

Other Democrats who requested that their names should not be used for the present, expressed strong disapprobation of the nominations, and believed that a People's Democratic ticket would be run in opposition to Tammany. Others are inclined to make a fight inside the organization, and declare that Kelly and Morrissey shall relinquish their leadership. Others attribute the action of the convention to Morrissey, and say that he has taken advantage of Kelly's present troubles, in his controversy with the Mayor, to force the nomination of objectional men. He has, they say, obtained in three years on his own asking, the nomination of County Clerk Walsh and "Jimmy" Hays, and dictated the nominating of numerous other candidates. He acts in the party, they believe, entirely from selfish motives, and his prominence in its councils is in every way detrimental to its interests. They are therefore determined that he shall be expelled from his party leadership.

Mr. James O'Brien stated that it was very probable that a Democratic opposition would be organized, and, if it was, its candidates would have an excellent chance of success. He regarded the Tammany ticket as a decidedly weak one.

Other Democratic opponents of Tammany were of the opinion that independent candidates would be run in every part of the City for Assembly and the Board of Aldermen, and that it was very probable that an independent Democratic ticket for Mayor, Register, and Aldermen at Large would be nominated. Messrs. Cole, Gross, and Lewis were ridiculed on all sides, and Mr. Guntzer was spoken of in uncomplimentary terms. Many Irishmen denied that Cole was a fair representative of their countrymen. He was, they said, of that class who make political capital out of their nationality. Gross, who was formerly an editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, and is now connected with the *German Press*, is regarded as an especially weak candidate, very unpopular among the Germans, and decidedly objectionable on account of his connection with Tammany under Tweed.

It is rumored that Hon. Thomas J. Creamer will run as an independent Democratic candidate for Mayor.

### BOLD ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A CHILD.

Margaret Yaeger, a woman of fifty years of age, and residing at No. 26 Montgomery street, was arraigned before Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of abduction. The complainants were Mrs. Alice Roche, of No. 262 Madison street, and her young son. The evidence elicited showed that on Saturday evening Jesse Roche, a child of three years, and his brother, aged seven, were playing in the neighborhood of their home. Suddenly the woman Yaeger, who was passing by, snatched up the child Jesse, and, rolling a cloak around him, attempted to kidnap him. The screams of his brother, however, quickly brought Mrs. Roche to the spot. She soon had hold of the woman, and was preparing to do battle for her child when Officer Judge, of the Seventh Precinct, appeared and arrested the woman Yaeger and handed Mrs. Roche back her boy. In court the woman denied the charge, but Justice Wandell held her in $1,000 bail on a charge of abduction.

### A MOB OF BOYS.

A vender of toy balloons had an unprofitable venture in Washington square yesterday afternoon. As he appeared on the Fourth-street side of the park with his gay toys floating above his head like a cluster of gigantic mountain ash berries, he was surrounded by a crowd of boys that had apparently just swarmed from some Sunday-school. They whirled round him noisily, endeavoring to seize the arm with which he was keeping the toys above their reach, and accompanied him half way round the park. By the time a policeman came to his assistance his magnificent cluster of balloons were reduced to three. These the policeman took to save them from the young vandals while he escorted the luckless vender across the park, but it was only by free use of a stout rattan that he kept them off. At times they scrambled over the balloon man like rats, and with their yells and shouts disturbed the stillness and quiet of the Sabbath.

### CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION YESTERDAY—SERMON BY REV. DR. JOAQUIN DE PALMA.

The sixth anniversary of the Cuban Declaration of Independence, which occurred on Saturday last, was celebrated by the Cuban residents in this City yesterday at St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church on Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Fully 600 Cubans were present, among whom were the President of the Republic, Mr. Francisco Vicente Aguilera, Gen. Juan Villegas, and Mr. Miguel Aldama. During the services a collection of $110 was taken up for the relief of the Cuban refugees in the island of Jamaica, who, in addition to the usual sufferings attendant upon poverty, are afflicted with the small-pox, which has recently broken out among them. The sermon of the day was preached by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Joaquin De Palma, taking his text from Luke, chapter xix., "Saying, If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes." It was a Spring day, and the sun shone on the land of Jerusalem, the gilded dome of the temple, and the many edifices that covered Mount Zion, displaying in all its splendor the city of David, the object of the love and pride of the Jewish people. Jesus descended from the Mount of Olives on his way to the Holy City to celebrate the Easter festival. The people who were awaiting his coming went forth to salute their liberator and redeemer. But he, not heeding their enthusiastic ovations, remained wrapped up in his own thoughts, and in the midst of their tumultuous applause fixed his eyes on Jerusalem, and, weeping, said: "If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace." Jesus wept over the misfortunes of His people. Thus it is that when we come together on this day, on which we commemorate the redemption of our fatherland for the first time, to ask the blessing of God, to return thanks that our consciences were awakened from the shameful lethargy of slavery, and when on this day we have come together to ask Him to give us light, we may well unite the remembrance of our fatherland with our prayers and songs of praise. The Gospel—and this is the distinction which most goes to prove its divine origin—the Gospel, which teaches us spiritual progress, and points to supreme perfection as the termination of our career, takes the fallen and degenerate man to infuse new life into him. But to educate him it transforms his being, but does not mutilate it, because that would be to condemn the work of the Redeemer. It does not dry up his heart, the centre of the love of God, and humanity. It does not paralyze the enthusiasm which prompts him to "lay down his life for his friends." God, who is the God of the living and not of the dead, does not want the corpses of Loyola "*tanquam cadavera*," the corpses of Jesuitism for worshipers, for when life ceases corruption begins. He wants men of personal conscience and faith, and in our organizations demands our earthly existence. The repentant sinner is the prodigal son who returns to the paternal roof.

The Apostle John, in the Apocalypse, refers to the love of country which filled the hearts of the Jews, and which filled his own, and recalls the sweet memories of Jerusalem, and in depicting the glory and triumph of Christ, and the joy of the just tells them that in heaven they will find the New Jerusalem. There are decisive days and epochs in the lives of individuals and nations, which decide their whole future. We, the Cubans, are now in this period; this is now our day. This is the day in which we should seek to know what will bring us peace. We learn from our experience of the world that Jesus Christ is the corner-stone of the social edifice. Let us seek the kingdom of God before everything, and the rest will be given us. We should learn to know that the true evangelical faith is individual, and not collective—that neither the faith of the church, nor that of the land in which we were born, nor that of our fathers, is the right one. When we learn that our faith should be our own, conscience will be awakened and we will then be prepared to restrain and govern ourselves. We should learn that the Church of Christ is formed of each one of us, living stones of the spiritual edifice. After referring to the general condition of the Church, the preacher said that he prayed that for the sake of their eternal salvation, for the sake of Cuba which they all loved, and whose happiness they so ardently desired, they would make use of that liberty of conscience for which their brothers were even now shedding their blood in the fatherland, and receive the true Gospel which alone could bring them peace. He prayed earnestly and humbly that Jesus Christ would bless them, and enlighten them, in order that they might become members of the true church. The day would come, perhaps shortly, in which they would again enter into that Canaan of their hopes. They would again look upon the rivers of Cuba, more limpid than the Jordan, and on her mountains, more beautiful than those of Tabor and Carmel. They would again rest in the shade of her palms, and rejoice in her valleys, brighter and more smiling than the valley of Jericho. Yes, the day would arrive in which they would have possession of the land of their fathers. He prayed that God would hasten that day.

### SUNDAY BRAWLS.

Early yesterday morning, a disturbance occurred in the oyster and dining saloon of Mulligan & Marston, No. 2,283 Second avenue, during which John Carr, aged thirty-two, of Seventy-fourth street and First avenue, was stabbed in the wrist with an ice-pick by William Mulligan, one of the proprietors, and was severely wounded. Mulligan was arrested, but Carr refused to make a complaint against him and he was released from custody.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, James Russel, aged twenty-eight, of No. 181 Wooster street, became involved in a quarrel with some stranger in a lager-beer saloon, No. 182 Wooster street. A fight ensued, during which Russel was stabbed in the hand by the stranger, who escaped. Russel, who was not severely wounded, was taken to his home.

Andrew B. Smith, aged nineteen, of No. 49 Marion street, and August Cella, aged seventeen, of No. 158 Spring street, quarreled in the street near the residence of the latter. During the fight, Charles Cella, aged nine years, a brother of August, stabbed Smith in the back with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Charles was arrested.

John Mulligan, aged thirty, of No. 80 Frankfort street, while passing the corner of Pearl and Vandewater street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was assaulted by an unknown man, who struck him on the forehead with some sharp instrument, cutting a severe gash. Mulligan was attended at the Park Hospital, and went home. His assailant escaped.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrick McGonnigan, aged twenty-eight, of No. 34 Mulberry street, became engaged in a fight with a number of persons with whom he had been drinking, in the bucket-shop of No. 379 Water street. One of his opponents struck him in the face, knocking him down. In the fall he struck his head against the sharp edge of a barrel, sustaining a severe injury. He was cared for at Park Hospital. No arrests.

### FOUR CASES OF SMALL-POX REPORTED.

Four cases of small-pox were reported to Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, yesterday, as follows:

Sanitary Inspector Dr. Charles V. Russell found Alfred Thompson suffering with small-pox at No. 40 Lexington avenue. The patient was removed to Blackwell's Island, and the premises were thoroughly fumigated and disinfected.

Dr. W. P. Ackerman, of No. 134 Lexington avenue, reported that Annie Stenson, aged one year, was sick with small-pox at No. 417 East Twenty-fourth street, and Dr. John Devlin, of No. 350 First avenue, reported John Callaghan, aged one year, at No. 350 East Twenty-third street, also sick with this dread disease.

George Wallum, aged seven years, died of small-pox at No. 1,367 Third avenue. As there had been no physician in attendance, Coroner Kessler was requested to hold an inquest in the case. Sanitary Inspector Viele caused the removal of the body of deceased to the Morgue, and the house was fumigated and disinfected.

### DASTARDLY ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as Patrolman Jacob J. Brush, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, was passing along his post in Greenwich street, between Spring and Canal streets, a ruffian, who has thus far escaped detection, stepped out of the doorway of No. 508 Greenwich street and threw a brick at the policeman. It struck the officer on the head, knocking him down and inflicting a severe scalp wound. The policeman was removed to the station house in Greenwich street, where he was attended to by Police Surgeon Walker, who found him suffering from concussion of the brain. The dastardly assailant fled immediately after committing the assault, and is still at large.

### ALLEGED "SAWDUST" SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

Frederick Roland and Thomas Davis were arrested on Saturday by Sergt. Maloney and Officer Davis, of the Second Precinct, on suspicion of being "sawdust" swindlers. About a month ago a book-dealer named Cameron, doing business in Toledo, Ohio, received a circular signed G. Boggs, No. 109 William street, offering to sell him counterfeit money. The circular was gotten up in the usual style of the "sawdust" swindles, and Mr. Cameron sent the circular to a friend in this City. It is alleged by the Police that the sending of the circular has been traced to Roland and Davis, and they were accordingly arrested. They were held for examination.

### ENFORCING THE EXCISE LAW.

The Sunday liquor law is not often enforced in this City, and arrests for violation of it are very few. George Kramer, of No. 342 West Forty-second street, a saloon keeper, was arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged by Officer Gallagher, of Twentieth Precinct, with selling liquor between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. Justice Smith, after hearing the evidence, ordered Kramer to furnish $200 bail to answer.

## THE LATE MARK SMITH.

### OBSEQUIES OF THE DECEASED ACTOR.

THE "LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER" CROWDED WITH THE FRIENDS OF THE DECEASED—TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Mark Smith, the actor, who died in Paris on the 11th of August, were held yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration, (the Little Church Around the Corner,) Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. The ceremonies were attended by an exceedingly large crowd of the friends of the deceased, who availed of this opportunity of paying the last tribute of respect to one whom they had so much admired during his lifetime. The accommodations of the pretty little church, which has become so noted in the history of theatrical funerals, were never more taxed, and the demonstration, though a melancholy one, bore eloquent testimony to the respect in which the memory of the deceased actor was held.

The services were announced to commence at 1:30 P. M., but long before that hour, in fact, immediately after the attendants at the regular service had left the building, every seat in the unreserved portion of the edifice was occupied and the aisles were filled with a standing multitude, of which a large number were ladies. It then became necessary to close the outer gates, at which Police officers were stationed, and no one was admitted except the near friends and relatives of the deceased. The altar of the church bore vases of fragrant flowers, and the stained glass windows in the vicinity of the chancel were decorated with pure white flowers interspersed with smilax. The entire southern wing and nearly half the body of the church had been reserved for the friends of the deceased and the members of the various societies with which he was connected. The eager crowd which blocked up the aisles out to the door were kept back by the following ushers, wearing black and white badges, who had been delegated to do duty at the church by the theatrical committee: J. B. Polk, J. W. Carroll, George Browne Harry Beckett, Horace Wall, John T. Raymond, Chandos Fulton, J. H. Hayes, John Giffin, Dr. Charles D. Brown, John Mathews, and L. J. Vincent. These gentlemen, though laboring under rather trying circumstances, were very successful in providing accommodation for those entitled thereto. In disagreeable contrast, however, was the behavior of the senior sexton of the church, who positively refused to give any information whatever in reference to the details of the funeral, justifying his conduct by stating that the Lotos Club Committee, which had charge of the arrangements, had failed to perform its duty, and so forfeited all right to any assistance from the attachés of the church. At 1 o'clock the following members of the Arcadian Club, wearing crape badges on the left arm, entered by one of the smaller doors, and were assigned to seats near the chancel: Algernon S. Sullivan, Henry G. Stebbins, Menzo Diefendorf, Harrison Millard, L. Israels, D. D. Telford, Clarence H. Livingston, Lawrence Hutton, Frederick G. Gedney, J. B. Beardslee, J. H. Beard, Charles Sharpe, D. G. Gillette, R. Dorsay Ogden, C. F. Harvier, B. F. Rhinehart, E. R. Wilbur, Theodore Hageman, Charles Diefendorf, L. N. Gorham, George W. Hows, W. M. Soper, T. J. Hall, and Isaac Bell.

The reserved portion of the edifice continued rapidly to fill, and after the remains had been brought in a tremendous rush was made up the aisles, and every inch of space immediately occupied. Among those of the theatrical and kindred professions present were: William Wheatley, Thomas E. Morris, W. H. Daly, Howard Paul, Tony Pastor, H. J. Montague, Eph Horn, B. T. Ringgold, Charles Rockwell, Mrs. Reeves and daughter, Mrs. Eldridge, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Ione Burke, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. T. J. Hind, Miss Annie Bland, J. H. Barnes, E. T. Taylor, Frederick Robinson, Charles Leclercq, Owen Fawcett, J. Hagan, E. M. Holland, Charles Rosene, J. H. Burnett, J. C. Dunn, Thomas Carroll, Hart Conway, E. H. Gouge, Hart Jackson, and a number of others. Several members of the Masonic fraternity were also in attendance, but not as a body.

The following members of the Lotos Club were in attendance: William Appleton, Jr., Mortimer L. Ballard, Daniel Bixby, P. T. C. Bradhurst, J. M. Bundy, John W. Carroll, Samuel Colville, R. P. Courtney, C. F. Chickering, David G. Croly, George Clarke, John Elderkin, Henry A. Elliott, T. H. French, Caryl Florio, Otto Fullgraff, John Howard Gray, J. Henry Thayer, John Hay, F. C. Harriott, Gerardus P. Hillman, C. E. L. Holmes, Bronson C. Howard, George K. Leet, C. McK. Loser, Henry A. Marriott, Moses Mitchell, H. S. Olcott, Charles Inslee Pardee, J. A. Picard, Robert B. Roosevelt, Frederick A. Schwab, Max Strakosch, W. E. Tunis, S. H. Van Sickler, Albert Weber, Alfred Wilkinson and S. D. Zerely.

Mr. George Colby, of the Lotos Club, presided at the organ, and played a dirge previous to the arrival of the body. The quartet choir consisted of Mrs. Ficker, Mrs. Anderson, (*nee* Miss Sarah Barron,) Mr. C. Fritch, and Mr. J. R. Thomas.

Shortly after the hour announced for the commencement of the services, Rev. Dr. Houghton, Rector of the church, robed in simple white surplice, proceeded from the chancel to the main entrance to meet the remains. Presently the voice of the officiating clergyman was heard reciting the opening passage of the sublime service of the dead of the Episcopal Church: "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord;" and the coffin was borne up the centre aisle on the shoulders of six men and deposited in front of the altar. Immediately after the coffin came the pall-bearers, as follows: A. Oakey Hall, William Stuart, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, William Winter, H. D. Palmer, H. C. Jarrett, Douglas Taylor, Charles Roosevelt, Charles Wheatleigh, T. K. Hind, and Whitelaw Reid. Next followed the mother of the deceased, Mrs. Sol Smith, Sr., accompanied by her son, Lemuel E. Smith, of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Sol Smith, brother and sister-in-law of the deceased, Miss Smith, and Mr. Sol Russell, niece and cousin, and Mr. Henry Sedley and family, Miss Kate Field, Mrs. Farren, and a large number of friends. The remains were incased in a leaden coffin, which was inclosed in an outer casket covered with black cloth, and heavily mounted with silver bars and handles. An elegant silver plate representing an open scroll bore the inscription:

> MARK SMITH,
> Died Aug. 11, 1874,
> Aged 45 years.

The floral tributes were of the choicest and most varied description, the coffin, the sides of which were tastefully wreathed with smilax, being literally covered with fragrant emblems, while a number of devices had to be placed on the chancel steps. A harp, composed of exquisite flowers, was contributed by Charles Y. Roosevelt, and a heart, with the word "Papa," by Mr. Sol Smith. Mrs. Smith contributed an elegant cross, and Mr. John Mathews a Masonic square and compass, with the initial "G" in the centre. Mr. Charles E. Fisher sent a superb crown, surmounted by a cross, and the Lotos Club a beautiful broken column, bearing the name of the club in purple flowers. Mrs. Gibson, of St. Louis, contributed an anchor, and Mrs. Sanford a cross of laurel and a wreath composed of the same leaves surrounding the picture of the deceased actor.

After the coffin had been placed in position, Dr. Houghton proceeded with the impressive burial service, reciting the passages: "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and "We brought nothing into this world." The choir then sang the psalm, "Lord, let me know mine end, and the number of my days," and after the lesson, "Now is Christ risen," had been said, the hymn "Christ will gather in His own" was sung. The service closed with the hymn, "Brief life is here our portion," and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Houghton.

The remains were then borne out through the small entrance and placed in a hearse for transportation to St. Louis, where they will be interred with appropriate ceremonies in the family lot at La Fontaine Cemetery.

The flag of the Arcadian Club was displayed at half-mast, and a picture of the deceased, draped in mourning, hung in the front parlor.

At a meeting of the club, held to take action on the death of Mark Smith, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the death of Mark Smith, the well graced actor, the genial gentleman, the honest man, we have lost as a club and individually an associate whom in life we cordially esteemed, and whom in death we sincerely mourn and fondly remember. A man whose sunny presence, whose hearty, whole-souled, cordial nature, whose influence for good endeared him to every person with whom he came in contact, whose voice in our councils was ever listened to with respect, whose vacant chair we cannot fill.

*Resolved*, That while we have heard with deep sorrow the news of his death, and realize how great a blank his dying has made in our own midst, we feel how much greater is the loss to those who, by the ties of blood and of affection, were nearer and dearer to him, and we beg to tender to his widow, his children, and his brothers our heartfelt and affectionate sympathy and regard.

*Resolved*, That the usual emblems of mourning be placed upon the walls of the club parlor, and remain for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That we, as a body, attend the funeral of our companion and friend, and, as a club and personally, pay this, our last tribute of respect to his memory.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered in the minutes of the club, be published in the daily and weekly press, and be sent to the family of the deceased with our profound condolence.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
FREDERICK G. GEDNEY,
LAWRENCE HUTTON,
Committee on Resolutions.

The vast audience lingered in the vicinity of the church until the last carriage had departed.

### A COLORED HIGHWAYMAN ARRESTED.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as Francis McMahon, of No. 3 Vandam street, was passing No. 59 Thompson street, he was suddenly attacked by three stalwart negroes, who knocked him down and robbed him of $25 in greenbacks. His cries for assistance brought Patrolman Johnson, of the Eighth Precinct, to the spot. At the appearance of the Policeman the highwaymen fled, closely pursued by officer Johnson, who succeeded in arresting one of the robbers. The prisoner was taken to the Prince Street Police Station, where he gave his name as James Townsend. He was fully identified by Mr. McMahon, and was locked up for examination. His companions, who made their escape, are well known to the Police, and Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, is confident of effecting their capture. Townsend was held to answer yesterday, by Justice Smith, in default of $2,000 bail.

### AMATEUR PEDESTRIANISM.

A novel exhibition of pedestrianism took place yesterday. About three weeks ago James Pearce wagered $100 with Thomas Haines that James A. Crozier, a printer, could walk from Sixtieth street and Third avenue to Bronxville, N. Y., and return in eight hours. Crozier failed, owing to a rain-storm coming up after he had completed half the distance. His backer, Mr. Pearce, was confident that he could accomplish the feat, and another match was arranged for $250, Mr. T. Haines again backing time. The contest took place yesterday morning. At 5:45 the pedestrian and the persons interested put in their appearance at the starting point at Sixtieth street and Third avenue. Although there was no publicity given to the affair, a large crowd assembled at the start. At 6 o'clock the preliminaries were all arranged, and the pedestrian, accompanied by the judges, started off at a lively pace. There was a good deal of betting, and odds of 6 to 4 were offered and taken, the pedestrian having the call. Crozier walked at a rapid rate, passing Eightieth street at 6:09:33, making the first mile in 9:33. He then somewhat slacked up and walked at the rate of four miles an hour. He reached Harlem Bridge at 6:36:30, walking about three and a half miles in 36:30. He then increased his pace, keeping up a rapid stride until he arrived at Williamsbridge, which point was reached at 8:20:30. He passed through Woodlawn at 9:04, and West Mount Vernon at 9:14. He reached Bronxville at 9:37, walking half the distance (sixteen miles) in three hours and thirty-seven minutes, and was twenty-three minutes ahead of time. He made no stop, but turned about and started back at a much faster pace. On the return he passed West Mount Vernon at 9:55:30. Woodlawn was reached at 10:10:30, and still he did not seem to slacken his pace. He passed through Williamsbridge at 11:09:30, continuing ahead of time. The effort now began to tell. His face was flushed, and he breathed heavily. He then walked slow for a mile or two, and reached Harlem Bridge at 12:20:30. He then increased his pace through Harlem, and, amid the cheers of his friends who accompanied him, he gamely stuck to work, and reached the starting point at 1:30:30, and so won the race, but fell exhausted at the finish. He was placed in the judges' carriage and taken away amid the congratulations of his friends. Crozier walked the distance in seven hours thirty minutes and thirty seconds, winning the wager by twenty-nine minutes and thirty seconds—a capital performance over a rough country road, especially for an amateur pedestrian.

### A REFORMER'S "ECONOMY."

THE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN WANTS THE SUPREME COURT'S RAILROAD DECISION CUT DOWN ONE-HALF TO SAVE EXPENSE IN PRINTING.

*From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Oct. 9.*

It is well known that the Supreme Court of this State rendered a decision, some weeks ago, on the railroad cases, granting an injunction to compel the railroad company to obey the Potter law. This opinion of the court, prepared with great care and most ably written by the learned Chief Justice Ryan, was deemed the most important document that ever emanated from that court. The subject under consideration was a grave one, involving immense interests; and the case had been argued before the court for eight days by a large number of the ablest lawyers in the West. It was proper that the investigation should be thorough; and the distinguished Chief Justice, fully appreciating the situation, gave to the preparation of this opinion much care and labor; and no man is better able to do ample justice to so grave a subject than Judge Ryan. His reputation as a jurist was at stake in the matter, and the ability and learning exhibited in this document fully prove that his reputation will not suffer from this production. As a matter of course, Judge Ryan was justly proud of the effort, and had reason to expect the State authorities would at once issue this opinion in pamphlet form, for general circulation, not only in this State, but throughout the country, for the subject matter decided was of national importance.

Days and weeks passed, and the decision was not made public. It was rather long for the Madison papers, though the *Democrat* did promise from time to time to give it place, but did not do it. To print it in pamphlet form would cost money; and the longer the document the more it would cost. Such were the grave thoughts of our distinguished Governor. The importance of the document was of no consequence to him; his mind failed to grasp anything beyond the few dollars it would cost to print the opinion! After seriously reflecting upon the subject for some two weeks, a brilliant idea crept through the Executive brain. To carry out this brilliant conception, the aid of the very mild-mannered gentleman who serves as Clerk of the Supreme Court was called in, and to him was committed the execution of a grand conception, which could have sprung from no other mind than that of Gov. Taylor. By the Clerk he sent a message to Chief Justice Ryan, which, if it had been acceded to, would have reduced the cost of printing the opinion at least one-half.

With great reluctance the worthy Clerk proceeded to the consultation-room of the Supreme Court. He finally approached the venerable Chief Justice, and with faltering voice remarked that he had a message for him from the Governor. The kind old Judge was all attention, and bent forward to receive the choice words from his chief. The message was then delivered by the Clerk, as follows:

"Mr. Chief Justice Ryan: I am requested by his Excellency the Governor to ask you to cut down your opinion on the railroad cases to about one-third or one-half of its present length."

Imagine the surprise of the Chief Justice. To take two-thirds of his labor out of that opinion was an idea too brilliant for him to fully comprehend. With energy he arose from his judicial seat, walked rapidly back and forth through the room, and it was several moments before he could give expression to his feelings. In the meantime, his associates, who are rather more worldly-minded than the Chief Justice, gave themselves up to immoderate laughter, on account of the agitated appearance of the worthy head of the court and of the meek look of the Clerk. The laughter of these associates seemed to have the effect to calm the feelings of the Chief Justice, and after a few moments he was able to speak, and, approaching the Clerk, said:

"Mr. Clerk, when Gov. Taylor, or any other man, sends such a foolish message as that to me again, don't you let me know it."

### NEW MILLS AT FALL RIVER—THE GRANITE MILL.

*From the Fall River (Mass.) News, Oct. 10.*

The Barnard Mill has received about two-thirds of its English machinery and a portion of that manufactured in this country. The cards are made by Marvel, Davol & Co., and the looms by Kilburn, Lincoln & Co., all of this city. Forty-eight cards and about 100 looms have already been delivered and set up in the mill, and workmen have commenced setting up the mules. Ring spinning is to be used for making the warp, and mules for the filling. The engine is mostly set up, and it is expected will be ready for starting in about three weeks, when the grinding of the cards will be commenced. A very large iron tank has been placed in the tower for supplying the mill with water, and for fire purposes. It is arranged so that the pipe enters the bottom of the tank, while that for supplying the mill enters about half way up, so that in any case the tank will always be at least half full. The number of spindles in this mill is 23,400, and the looms 768.

The Shove Mill is not quite so far along toward completion as the Barnard, but will soon be ready for the reception of its machinery. The first flooring has been laid in all the stories, and the third and fourth stories have been plastered. A little more work will have to be done on the tower, when the mason work on the mill will be about completed. Ring spinning for the warp is also to be used in this mill.

The Directors of the Granite Mill at a meeting held this week, voted to rebuild mill No. 1, five stories, with a flat roof instead of a barn roof, as before. Also to have a ring spinning for warp, instead of mules. Workmen are busily engaged in taking down the walls of the two upper stories, and also the upper portion of the tower, so far as affected by the fire.

### UNENVIABLE RESPONSIBILITY.

*From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

After repeated conventions and consultations, the Temperance State Executive Committee have declared in favor of the State ticket with Myron H. Clark at its head. All attempts to convince these men of their folly have failed. They will not heed the protests of the Republican press, nor do they respect the timely admonitions from Gerrit Smith. Certain ambitious politicians, claiming to represent the Temperance men of the State, feel that they can serve their personal ends by insisting upon separate action, and they persist in keeping a third ticket in the field. This responsibility they assume, and they must prepare for the results.

The only possible operation of the Temperance ticket will be to cut down the Republican vote in very close districts. It is not expected that Clark will receive a Democratic vote. The pretended sympathy for the Temperance cause expressed by the Democratic journals deceives no one. The Syracuse Convention did not dare to serve the cause with even faint praise. No honest man expects a word or act of encouragement or assistance from the Democracy; nor does he have the slightest idea that the Temperance candidates will be elected. The only conceivable effect of the "seperate action" policy will be to embarass the Republicans at polling-districts where they need every vote.

Now a great many temperance men are very frank in their abhorrence of the Democracy. They would repudiate the accusation that they were ready to assist in the election of a United States Senator. But they are doing that when they throw away their votes on "separate action" candidates. The temperance movement is neither politic, necessary, nor honest. It cannot help the cause for which it professes to be earnest, and its only object is to give certain designing men a pretext for a claim upon those from whom they desire some political preferment or profit.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

### NEW-YORK.

At 12:30 P. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the apartments of John Harrison, on the second floor of No. 250 Mott street, causing $50 damage.

A male infant was found on Saturday night abandoned on the stoop of No. 141 East Fifty-eighth street, and was cared for at the Central Office.

Jacob Tery, arrested by Detective Dye, of the Tenth Precinct, for stealing clothing from Harris Brown, No. 314 Grand street, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday.

Michael Ahern was held for examination yesterday on a charge of horse stealing. He could not satisfactorily account for the possession of a black mare found with him.

A concert which was given at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of the town of Meiningen, in Germany, lately destroyed by fire, was well patronized.

Patrick Moran, aged thirty-two, of No. 32 Mulberry street, fell overboard yesterday afternoon at the foot of Oliver street, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Vail, of the Fourth Precinct.

James Burke of No. 538 Greenwich street, was held in $500 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with attempting to rescue his brother from the custody of Officer Brush of the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

Robert Smith, for some time past in the employment of Adam Dorr, No. 157 Tenth avenue, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of embezzlement preferred against him by Mr. Dorr.

George Cunningham was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Bixby for having assaulted Robert Young, of No. 336 Pearl street, while he was passing through the New Bowery at an early hour yesterday morning and robbed him of sixty cents.

Patrick Smith, aged forty, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon, at his residence in Third avenue, between 134th and 135th streets, Morrisania, by cutting his throat with a razor. His recovery is very doubtful. No cause is known for the act.

Peter Schrier was arrested by Detectives Williamson and Reilly, of the Central office, on Saturday, charged with having stolen a number of valuable chromos from Wencke & Scott, of No. 207 Fulton street. He was committed for trial by Justice Bixby, yesterday.

James Dolan, aged thirty-five, a deck hand on the sloop Bronxville, lying at the foot of West Eleventh street, fell overboard at a late hour on Saturday night, and, striking his right side against the wharf, had several ribs fractured. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

Pedro A. Borrusso, a Spanish sailor, thirty-nine years of age, was found on Saturday night at No. 30 New Bowery suffering from asthma and swelling of the lower limbs. He was taken to Park Hospital, where he died yesterday. Coroner Croker has been notified to hold an inquest in the case.

Thomas Burke was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, having been arrested by Detectives Reilly and Williamson, of the Central Office, charged with having stolen a quantity of jewelry from Frederick Dansford, of No. 32 Mercer street. He was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Coroner Croker has been requested to hold an inquest in the case of Charles Wilfson, aged thirteen, who died at No. 254 Seventh avenue yesterday morning from the effects of injuries received by a fall nearly three years ago. The unfortunate lad had been a great sufferer since the accident and the immediate cause of death was exhaustion.

The Church of the Messiah, in this City, has extended a call to Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, to become its Pastor, and it is understood there is a fair prospect of his acceptance. To give expression to the general feeling on the subject, a meeting is to be held this evening in the chapel adjoining the church, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and an invitation to attend is extended to all who feel an interest in the subject, whether connected with the society or not.

### BROOKLYN.

To-morrow will be the last day but one, for registering voters.

The Police of the Sixth Sub-Precinct have a promissory note for $50 in the Drovers' Bank, indorsed by Lewis Wemis, which was found on Hanson avenue.

Yesterday morning John Sick, John Strauss, No. 190 Throop avenue, and Philip Heartz, No. 826 Park avenue, were arrested on a charge of assaulting John Delafield, of No. 190 Floyd street, and inflicting serious injuries upon him without provocation. They were held for examination.

### LONG ISLAND.

About thirty sheep belonging to Mr. H. V. Baylis, of Huntington, were killed and mutilated by dogs on Thursday night.

The October term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer of Suffolk County will commence at Riverhead to-day.

A small specimen of the sea-horse was caught by a fisherman named Henry Christ in the Great South Bay, at Babylon, last week. It is about six inches long, with short prongs covering its body, one large fin on the back, and two smaller ones directly behind the eyes. The color is a muddy brindle, and the head resembles in a remarkable degree that of a horse. It is capable of going through the water with great rapidity. It is the first fish of the kind ever found in these waters.

The Presbytery of Nassau will hold its annual Fall meeting in the Presbyterian Church at Jamaica this evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. The opening sermon will be delivered by the retiring Moderator, Rev. Samuel T. Carter, of Huntington. This Presbytery, together with those of Brooklyn and Long Island, constitutes the Synod of Long Island. Its jurisdiction embraces the central part of the island, and contains twenty-two churches and twenty-six ministers, with a membership of 2,296 communicants. The Sabbath-school children number 2,283, and the contributions for various purposes amounted last year to $43,363.

### NEW-JERSEY.

An unknown man was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Dean's Station, Saturday.

After a suspension of several months, Scott's Print Works, in Paterson, resumed work yesterday.

Capt. Merrit, a well-known lawyer of Mount Holly, who died Thursday, was buried yesterday.

The Catholics of South Amborg are erecting a very handsome house of worship on a fine lot in the centre of the town. It is 120 feet long by 60 wide.

The wounds inflicted Saturday night on Thomas Burke, by John Wilkins, a sub-contractor, during an affray on Johnson street, Newark, are not now thought to be dangerous.

Officer Conway, of the Jersey City Police force, yesterday undertook to arrest a drunken 'longshoreman named Peter Kelly. Kelly resisted him violently, and injured him severely. The prisoner was finally locked up.

Maria Bruckman and Catharine Ackerman were arrested in Hoboken Saturday, while shoplifting at Rouse, Bell & Co.'s dry-goods store on Washington street. On searching their rooms on Fourth street a large quantity of stolen goods were found. They were committed for trial.

Joseph Anderson and his wife Ann became involved in a row at their house in Jersey City yesterday, and Mary Harrington and some neighbors interfered. During the melee Mrs. Anderson stabbed Mrs. Harrington over one of her eyes. Her injuries are not serious. Detective Clos arrested Mrs. Anderson.

Some revolvers belonging to the men on the Hoboken Police force were stolen recently. Yesterday morning Capt. Donovan detected a bootblack in the act of tapping the till in a liquor saloon adjoining the Police station, and arrested him. The lad confessed having stolen the revolvers and said he had sold them to Fritz Lang, a gunsmith on Washington street. Lang was arrested and bailed in $1,000 to answer.

[Advertisement.]

Those who understand always buy their hats at the popular KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, thereby securing the handsomest fabrics manufactured in the world. This is an indisputable fact.

### PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10.—Print Cloths—Market inactive during the past week, prices ruling steady at 5¼c.@5½c. for Extra and Good Standard 64x64, with sales of 27,200 pieces at above figures.

### HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—Spanish Gold, 188½@189; American, 192@193. Exchange is nominal, owing to the fluctuations of Gold. Sugar, No. 12 D. S., 18@18½ reals per arroba.

Oct. 9.—Spanish Gold, 189@189½; American, 193@194. Exchange quiet and firm; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 73@75 premium; short sight, 76@78 premium. 60 days Gold, 88@90 prem.; short sight, 92@94 premium. On London, 115@118 premium; on Paris, 93@95 premium.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Georgia from Hamilton, Bermuda.*—J. D. Safford, T. L. White, Edward Morris, S. S. Lewis, R. F. Hyde, Lieut. Brady, Dr. H. C. Belden, Mrs. S. G. Tucker, Miss Susan Tucker, Rev. W. H. Beunelsen, Mrs. W. H. Beunelsen, Miss Kate Pearman, J. Scott Pearman.

*In steam-ship Herm Livingston, from Savannah.*—Miss A. Waddington, J. W. Knott, Miss Knott, J. Fleming, T. V. Donovan, J. A. Farley, J. Wilburn, O. [illegible], E. Burns, Alice Borne.

### MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:08 | Sun sets.....5:25 | Moon rises..6:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:43 | Gov. Island..9:32 | Hell Gate.10:54

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Oct. 11.

#### ARRIVED.

Steam-ship United States, Burdick, New Orleans Oct. 3, and Pass Al'Outre Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Georgia, (Br.,) McKenzie, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Oct. 8, with mdse. and 14 passengers to A. E. Outterbridge.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Oct. 1, via Queenstown Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacoa 15 ds., with coffee, wood, &c., to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Had light easterly weather. Left in port bark Jane Adeline, for Europe, and brig Curacoa, for New-York.

Bark Hestia, (Ger.,) Pusch, Dunkirk 55 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ferda, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Hull 32 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Cortese, (Ital.,) Chiesoe, Yarmouth, Eng., 54 days, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Dei (Ital.,) Scarzola, Leith 53 days, with gas coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Oct. 2, lat. 30 10 lon. 68, spoke fishing schr. Charley Stanford (of Philadelphia;) 3d, lat. 33 10 lon. 68 55, saw the wreck of a large vessel, with all spars gone and abandoned, apparently an American ship.

Bark Reindeer (of New Haven,) Wellington, Demerara 21 days, with sugar and Molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Redowa, Wallace, Brunswick, Ga., 12 ds., with yellow pine, for Montevideo, to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Oct. 6, during a heavy gale from N. E. lost and split several sails; put into this port for new sails.

Schr. Trott King (of Calais,) Bradford, Aux Cayes 18 ds., with logwood and coffee to A. Nones—vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co. Left in port schr. Sabino just arr.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brown, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to T. I. Madge; vessel to J. R. Staples.

Schr. A. L. Pearce, Green, Virginia.

Schr. J. W. Morris, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Clark, Green, Virginia.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Rose, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. M. E. Simmons, Ganay, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Leek, Virginia.

Schr. Yosemite, Mott, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Jackson, Hartford.

Schr. S. S. Brown, Mott, Hartford.

Schr. Connecticut, Mart, Providence.

Schr. Blackstone, Wipon, Providence.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Motto, Davis, New-London.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ford, Bridgeport.

Schr. Tillie E. Heath, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Alice, Hawkins, Brookhaven.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; hazy off shore.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct 11.—Arr. 10th steamers Rebecca Clyde from Wilmington, N. C.; John W. Garrett, from New-York. Bark Mindora, from Rio. Schrs. Henry Waddington, from Charleston; C. C. Berry, from Gardiner, Me.; John Proctor, from Richmond, Me.; Lulu, from do.; Warren Sawyer, from Boston; Sophia Godfrey, from Lynn, Mass.

Arr. 11th, steamers Falcon, from Charleston; Vineland, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia.

Below—Barks Chanticleer, from Rio; Industrie, from Bremen; Weiland, from Bremen.

Cld. 10th—Steamers Commerce, for Edentown, N. C.; Octorora, for New-York; Wm. Whilden, for Philadelphia. Schrs. Helen G. King, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Ada J. Simouton, for Boston; Forest Oak, for New-Haven; M. E. Beard, for Bridgeport, Conn.

Sld. 10th, ship Pride of Wales, for Liverpool. Barks Surprise, for Rio; Pallas, for Cork; Mary Killam, for St. Mary's, Ga.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—Arr. steamers Worcester, Hedge, from Savannah; Mercedita, Marshman, from Charleston; William Crane, Howes, from Baltimore; General Whitney, Hallet, from New-York; bark Lada, Sinclair, from Buenos Ayres; brig A. G. Jewett, Reed, from Marseilles; schrs. Bertha Souder, Wooster, from Richmond, Va.; Viola May, Rich, from Baltimore; Samuel Gilman, Kelly, from do.; Lida Babcock, Bowen, from Philadelphia; Lottie K. Friend, Collins, from do.; Mary D. Haskell, Hodgman, from do.; Veto, Fuller, from Poughkeepsie; Idaho, Jameson, from do.; Cyrus Chamberlain, Adams, from do.; Almon Bacon, Crosby, from do.; Burmah, Adams, from Hoboken; C. W. Cummings, Hardy, from do.; Vapor, Applegate, from do.; W. B. Darling, Pendleton, from Port Johnson; George Savage, Nye, from do.; Berry, Winslow, from do.; Alleghania, Arey, from Rondout; G. L. Lovell, from do.; J. Hoyce, Nickerson, from Weehawken.

Below—coming up—Schrs. Grace Davis and G. W. Andrews.

Sld. 10th, steamers John Hopkins and Norman.

Sld. 11th, steamer Somerset.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 11.—Arr., steamers James Badger, from New-York; Sea Gull, from Baltimore; bark Forest Queen, from Belfast, Ireland; brig Ellida, from Bristol Channel; schrs., W. F. Ames, from Booth Bay; J. B. Smith, from New-York; Ed. Endiso, from Philadelphia.

Sld., steamer Puerto Rico, for Liverpool; bark Nueva Pastor, for Havre; schr. M. J. Lawrence, for Satilla.

LEWES, Del, Oct. 11.—Passed up steamer Kenilworth, from Liverpool, at 4 P. M.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11.—Arr. at the Passes, steamer Mississippi, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Western Metropolis and Cortes.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 11.—The steamer San Antonio, from Galveston, for Liverpool, put in here for coal and cotton, and will sail Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 10.—Cld. bark W. T. Harward, for Havre; schrs. Sarah A. Reed, for St. John, P. R.; Archer and Reeves, for Boston; R. Peterson, for Boston; J. K. Manning, for Boston; J. R. Clements, for Boston; Ophir, for Weymouth; A. H. Edwards, for East Cambridge; E. B. Emery, for Chelsea; Ann S. Cannon, for New-Bedford; Lehman Blew, for Saugus; Nellie Lampher, for Lynn; M. Tilton, for Salem; J. C. Henry, for Richmond; M. C. Lyons, for Charleston; Louis Walsh, for St. Mary's, Ga.

Arr. steam-ship Reading, from Boston; brig J. B. Kirby, from Black River, Jam.; Anna D. Torrey, from Bangor; Ida L. Ray, from Blue Hill; schrs. Richard Rhodes, from Baracoa; George W. Jewett, from Bath; Agnes J. Grace, from Kennebec River; Reading Railroad No. 35, from Richmond.

Oct. 11.—Arr. brigs Wesley and Seymour, from Liverpool; Ada Fulton, from Pugwash, N. S.; Atalanta, from Dieppe; schr. Lizzie B. Gregg, from Portland.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 11.—Arr. 10th, ships Virginia, Ward, from Liverpool; Asia, Myerdock, from Amsterdam; brig Daisy, McCarty, from Boston.

Arr. 11th, bark Mary J. Reed, Gier, from Aberdeen; steamer Rapidan, from Cork.

Sld. 10th, steamers San Jancinto, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; ship Success, Chase, for New-Orleans; schrs. Philadelphia, Boeman, for Bath; Benjamin Gastide, Stanford, for Philadelphia; Hearstene, McNair, for Charleston.

Sld. 11th, steamer Huntsville, for New-York.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—Arr. steamer City of Havana, from New-York.

#### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 11.—The North-German Lloyds steam-ship Mosel, Capt. Ernst, from New-York Sept. 30, arr. here yesterday and sailed for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 11.—The American steam-ship Illinois, Capt. Strackford, from Philadelphia Oct. 1, arr. here to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

STERLING
SILVER-WARE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,

have now on exhibition the novelties for this season, prepared during the past Summer, at their Prince street works.

The collection contains new forms and styles of ornamentation in chasing, engraving, tinting, and finishing, and some articles not before made in silver.

The assortment of useful and fancy articles suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS is fresher in style and larger than ever before. Particular attention has been paid to arranging them in novel and attractive cases, the designs for which are protected, thus insuring exclusiveness.

Their Forks, Spoons, and Table-ware are the richest in designs and finest in finish in this country, and cost but little more than those of the ordinary trade patterns.

Complete outfits, put up in plate chests, always in stock.

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THE LEADING BRAND OF THE TIMES.
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Fine Silver-Plated Wares
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SPECIAL DISPLAY
OF
FALL FASHIONS
IN
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

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To all parties about to purchase licenses for the manufacture of butter from beef suet.

To all whom it may concern: Take notice, that the United States Dairy Company is the sole owner of the right to manufacture butter and oleomargarine, with their several products, under letters patent issued by the United States, and they hereby forbid all parties manufacturing or selling artificial butter or products covered by their patent. Parties infringing will be forthwith prosecuted. Communications must be addressed to the company, Room No. 82, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City.

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# NOTES FROM ITALY.

## THE PAST AND THE PRESENT OF THE NATION.

### AN IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARY—A RETROSPECT—SENTIMENT OF THE DAY—PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ROME, Monday, Sept. 21, 1874.

Yesterday was the fourth anniversary of an event which has had a great influence upon the destinies of Italy, and is to have still greater upon the fortunes of the Catholic world. The entrance of the Italian Army into Rome, and the fall of the temporal power of the Pope, was for this country the completion of its unity, and for the Catholic world the opening of a new epoch of release from restraints, with liberty of inquiry without fear of inquistorial penalties. It was on the morning of the last day of Summer in 1870, that the guns of the besieging Italian Army opened fire on three sides of the walls which inclose Rome. But it was near the Pia gate where it was decided to open a breach through which should enter the invading column. The enterprise did not demand an imposing force, although an important division of the army had for weeks been in the vicinity of Rome, so that those who held the city might be convinced of the folly of resistance, and to save, if possible, a useless waste of life. A cannonading of two hours broke a wide opening in the wall, and the loss on the part of the invading force at this point was less than thirty men. The weather was hot and dry as midsummer, and no rain had fallen for several months. Clouds of dust rose to the sky as the old brick curtain, which had screened that side for a thousand years, gave way under the blows of the artillery. It was an unlooked-for experience in the life of the writer of this to come into Rome—after many former peaceful visits—following the trail of an army of Italians, engaged in the crowning enterprise of taking possession of their Jerusalem, and bringing to an end a moral revolution, among the most memorable of which history has given us any written account. Before 12 o'clock that day the Pope struck his flag, or rather hoisted a white one on the cupola of St. Peter's.

SENTIMENT OF THE DAY.

No one who has enjoyed the opportunities of a constant observer will deny that the Romans are confirmed in their satisfaction with the new order of things, after four years' enjoyment of the advantages which their liberation has brought them. There have been, and exist still, serious drawbacks; for the perfection of political institutions has nowhere yet been arrived at. Those have been disappointed who have believed that freedom would bring with it a high price for labor, cheap living, and the enjoyment with little effort, of an abundance of the good things of this life. There are those now dreaming of the Republic and the social millennium, who, were it possible for their experiment to be tried, would find their illusions as abruptly and cruelly dissipated. I frequently hear the expression: "Oh! with the Republic we might hope for a Government which would do for us what the monarchy has neither the will nor the power to do." A few good heads certainly have the power to direct affairs wisely; but when large numbers are aspiring to rule the danger is great that instead of wise heads the body politic will be lengthened out into a weak and foolish tail.

THE CELEBRATION.

Returning to the Roman festa: the day was commemorated with the usual demonstrations. Before daylight in the morning the cracking and snapping of guns and pistols was as lively as any similar Fourth of July practice in an American city. A crowd of a great many thousand people got together in the afternoon in the streets and roads inside and outside of the Porta Pia, to assist in the ceremony of unveiling a monument which has been raised against the city wall, bearing a commemorative inscription and the names of those who fell in the attack at that point. The illumination in the evening was confined to the Trastavere district, and what with lamps, transparencies, fireworks, and balloons lighting up the sky with their parti-colored tissue-paper splendors, these patriots, of supposed ancient Roman blood, gave more than common proof of their devotion to the new sovereignty. It used to be said that these were bound body and soul to the Pope, but certain it is that the current of feeling is now wholly in the opposite direction. We do not set a very high value upon the suffrages of the multitude, except when guided by thoughtful intelligence, and influenced by enlightened opinion. All the streets of the town during the day were gay with the flaunting of innumerable banners. One of the prettiest, or rather most impressive, manifestations of sympathy with the public joy was given in the Via Nazionale. High up on the scaffolding of the tower of the American Church, now building, were the Italian and American flags floating side by side. Italy deserves all our sympathy and moral support in the war of resistance which she is carrying on with the enemies of her unity, who are also the enemies of the progresss of society in all the world. We have no better means of judging of the excellence of institutions, than by the results witnessed in communities in which a practical experiment has long been going on. Brought to this test, and beginning with Rome, the central seat of Catholic influences, and pursuing the quest through the most blindly-devoted of Papal countries, we find that Roman Catholic is in a condition of great inferiority to Protestant society in all that is connected with enlightened political order, and social economy. We have only to cite the example of Spain, Mexico, Ireland, Poland, and the present semi-chaotic condition of France to prove this. Belgium and Portugal are small, well-governed States, but in the former the Church-of-Rome Party is doing all it can to introduce disturbing elements. France, which a few years ago put forth the absurd assumption of being the arbiter of the destinies of Europe, has shown herself hardly capable of managing her own affairs, and, what is worse, is now depended upon to do the work of conducting the civilization of Catholic Christendom back to the point from which it began to advance when the Jesuits were defeated in their first purposes.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

There has been a good deal of what must seem to the friends of the Pope rough conduct since the King of Italy was installed in Rome. But it has been the inevitable consequence of the perpetual *non possumus* which has been opposed to every new overture made for an accommodation. The beloved and almost sacred Palace of the Quirinal was broken open, and all sorts of changes have been made in it to furnish a lodgment to an excommunicated and usurping Sovereign. The work is still going on, and the imposing walls of the new royal stables on the side of the hill lift themselves almost defiantly in the face of the Vatican; for there is no intervening object to obstruct the view between the palatial moles of the Quirinal and St. Peter's hills. In passing, it must be said that these new stables of the King, added to so many others that have been constructed in different places, are a violation of principles of conscience and economy, and, in the actual condition of the country, are a scandal to the royal house. In the past ten years a good many millions of francs have been expended upon stables and horses alone, and the outlay for this object seems to increase rather than diminish.

It furnishes a just cause for severe criticism; but this is not easy in newspapers here, for it is one of the usages of monarchy to hold everything as sacred connected with the crown. But it is not less true that the public conscience is violated by the royal extravagance, although the King himself is not, perhaps, the one most to blame for it, as the habits of his education and position have given him little or no opportunity to learn much about the conduct of money affairs. If foolish newspapers in America, which find so criminal some little outlay for horse-flesh by the chief of a rich nation, with his annual compensation of $50,000, wish to have something fairly to find fault with, let them turn their attention to the case of this Sovereign, who takes from the public chest $2,400,000 every year—to which is to be added the annual allowance to the royal Princes.

THE POPE'S MEANS.

But the Pope does even worse. The French Cardinal, Bonnechose, is now in Rome, and has brought $30,000 in gold as a contribution to the wealth of the Vatican. If what is stated be true, that these sums, so frequently reported as gifts to the Pope, are collected from the poorest and most ignorant part of the population, the acceptance of them by the Pontifical establishment, rolling, as its members are, in luxury, is little less than criminal. According to report, Bonnechose has come to see what can be done, with the aid of the offices of Pius IX., to bring about some conclusions connected with the future of monarchy in France. The Italians cannot easily pardon the conduct of the priestly party, which, with so much solicitude, is looking after the interests of a foreign country, while it wishes only ill to Italy as actually constituted, with liberal institutions founded upon the principle of progress.

## TROY IRON-WORKERS.

### THEY REJECT THE REDUCED PAY—PROBABLE STOPPAGE OF ALL THE WORKS—3,000 MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

*From the Troy Times, Oct. 10.*

The puddlers held a final and very long meeting at Molders' Hall yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large, and great interest was manifested by all attending. President Harris presided, and very appropriately addressed the men, after which numerous speeches were made by others. The action of the meeting, so far as it affects the existing difficulty, was final. The men again voted on the question as to whether they should go to work under the reduction or not, and they decided unanimously not to work. They also decided not to hold any more meetings. They seemed determined not to yield, even more so, if possible, than the men were at the commencement of the long lock-out last year. We learn on good authority that there will be no compromise. The employers have fixed their prices, and say that in altering them in the least they would be acting greatly to the detriment of their interests. They cannot run the mills and pay any higher wages than those offered. The puddlers received a communication from the heaters, helpers, rollers, and other hands in the mills yesterday, commending them for their decisive action, and declaring that they would stand by them. All this, of course, means that there will be no resumption of work, even if the mills do get orders, under the reduced wages. All the mills will be idle. Between 2,500 and 2,800 men will have nothing to do all Winter unless they seek work elsewhere, and more than half of them have hardly a dollar laid by for the Winter. It is very easy to imagine the suffering there will be unless something is done. The amount of money that would be paid out monthly in the several mills provided the men worked under the reduction and on full time, would be about as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Burden's works | $60,000 |
| Corning's | 25,000 |
| Rensselaer works | 90,000 |
| Steel works | 18,000 |
| Total | $133,000 |

This $133,000, which is about the amount paid out, is but eighty-eight per cent. of what was paid under the old prices.

During the meeting yesterday afternoon President Harris read statements of prices received in other places, all of which were greater than those received at Troy. Previous to the taking of the final vote at the meeting the men were advised by the President not to accept the prices offered, as they were much too low, and were informed that the national forge would protect them in this strike. There are about two hundred puddlers in the city, and the married men will receive $7 per week, single men $5. Many of the men will seek to lessen the expense of the national forge by procuring employment elsewhere, and they will get through the Winter as well as circumstances will allow. There are 2,500 other men who must exist, most of whom have no union to sustain them. It is a disastrous lock-out, and a satisfactory settlement of difficulties would be hailed with joy by everyone.

## THE COAL BUSINESS.

### DECLINE IN THE TRADE THIS YEAR—NO IMPROVEMENT EXPECTED BEFORE NEXT SPRING.

*From the Reading (Penn.) Times Oct. 10.*

The quantity sent for the last week by rail was 136,046 tons; by canal, 20,493; for the week, 156,539 tons, against 125,826 for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 30,713 tons. The supply sent from all the regions was 462,914 tons anthracite and 75,285 bituminous; for the week, 538,199 tons, against 589,080 for the corresponding week last year. Decrease, 50,880 tons. The supply sent from all the regions so far this year is 16,434,777 tons, against 17,585,907 to corresponding period last year. Decrease so far this year, 1,151,130 tons. The decrease in anthracite is 1,220,029 tons. The quantity sent by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the last week was larger than any previous weekly shipments made this year.

The trade continues to show a falling off compared with last year, notwithstanding the large shipment made by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the last week. The bituminous coal trade also exhibits a proportionate decline at present, and the probability is that no more bituminous coal will be sent toward the sea-board than there was last year, although this trade in the early part of the season was considerably increased. The following shows the loss and gain in coal tonnage on the different routes sent to market this year:

| Anthracite. | Loss. | Gain. |
|---|---|---|
| Reading Railroad | 204,788 | ..... |
| Schuylkill Canal | 88,112 | ..... |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad, East | 259,726 | ..... |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad, West | ..... | 70,529 |
| Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad | 162,963 | ..... |
| Lehigh Canal | ..... | 1,204 |
| Scranton, South | 284,002 | ..... |
| Scranton, North | 172,987 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania Coal Company | ..... | 45,236 |
| Pennsylvania Coal Company | ..... | 20,223 |
| Shamokin | 63,337 | ..... |
| Lykens Valley | 5,075 | ..... |
| Bituminous. | | |
| Broad Top | 113,887 | ..... |
| Baltimore and Ohio Railroad | ..... | 35,287 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio Canal | ..... | 16,469 |
| Cumberland, via Pennsylvania Railroad | 14,594 | ..... |
| Tyrone | ..... | 48,661 |
| Via Lehigh Valley | 2,976 | ..... |

## RAILROAD PIRATES.

### A CARD FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, INVITING PASSENGERS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES.

A loud outcry that is being raised against the system of piracy that prevails, as alleged, on the line of the overland railroad, by which passengers are robbed and grossly maltreated, has moved the Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad to publish in San Francisco an explanatory card, repeating the usual excuse which the public have received so frequently before from railroad authorities. The Superintendent says:

"Complaints are occasionally heard from passengers on the Central Pacific Railroad Company's cars to and from this city that they have been victimized out of their money at some game or other. To a great extent the passengers themselves are to blame in being duped into games and risking their money on what they consider a 'dead thing.' The short-card players, who infest the stations along the line of the road, watch the passengers, instinctively select their prey, and once they engage their attention it takes but a few minutes to relieve them of their coin. The gamblers, knowing the strict instructions given to conductors to prohibit all gambling, only engage in their unlawful occupation when the conductors are in other parts of the train, attending to their business. For a number of months past, large-sized placards and circulars, in great quantities, have been distributed in the cars, warning the passengers against playing three-card monte, strap, and other games, and containing newspaper extracts of the manner in which the gamblers fleece their passengers. Yet, regardless of this warning, some of our patrons continue to take risks of being duped and swindled by professional gamblers, discovering their loss only when too late. We must respectfully request all passengers to protect themselves and their own interests by positively refusing to play or take any part in any game that may be offered by any one on the cars or about the stations of this road."

## DEMOCRATIC TROUBLES.

The Democrats of the Twenty-sixth District of this State, are in trouble over their candidate for Congress. There are six Democratic newspapers in the District, and only one of them gives the nominee a hearty support; and all the attempts of the advocates of "harmony" are unavailing to force them into a more friendly attitude. One of them, however, has yielded so far as to place his name at its editorial head, and gives him a sort of mock support; saying that if he is elected (!) "the House will have what it needs, a member of dignified presence and awe-inspiring form—an ornament to literature and society—a soldier, a scholar, and a theologian."

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 10.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6000 | Va. 6s. Con. | 53 | 100 | New-Jersey Cen. | 103⅜ |
| 700 | West. Union | 79 | 100 | Union Pacific..b3. | 35¼ |
| 200 | do | 79⅛ | 100 | do | 35⅜ |
| 500 | do | 79¼ | 700 | do | 35¼ |
| 100 | do....s3. | 79¼ | 100 | do | 35⅜ |
| 1100 | do....b3. | 79⅜ | 100 | do....b3. | 35½ |
| 500 | do | 79⅜ | 1300 | do | 35⅜ |
| 100 | do | 79¼ | 3300 | do | 35⅜ |
| 150 | N. Y. C. & Hud. | 101⅛ | 100 | Rock Island | 102¾ |
| 50 | do | 101 | 100 | do....x. d. | 98¾ |
| 200 | do | 101⅜ | 100 | do | 99 |
| 300 | Pac. Mail | 46⅞ | 100 | North-west. Pref. | 55 |
| 800 | do | 47 | 300 | North-west | 38¼ |
| 100 | do | 47⅛ | 100 | do....b3. | 38⅜ |
| 1200 | do | 47¼ | 800 | do | 38½ |
| 300 | do....s3. | 47¼ | 700 | do....b3. | 38⅝ |
| 100 | do....s3. | 47¼ | 400 | do | 38⅜ |
| 100 | do....b3. | 47¼ | 100 | do....b3. | 38⅜ |
| 700 | do | 47¼ | 200 | do | 38⅝ |
| 200 | Panama | 110¼ | 100 | St. Paul | 33 |
| 100 | do | 111 | 100 | do | 33⅛ |
| 600 | Lake Shore | 79 | 300 | do | 33⅜ |
| 100 | do | 79⅛ | 42 | St. Louis & I. M. | 17 |
| 900 | do | 79 | 800 | Tol. & Wab...s30. | 32 |
| 700 | do | 79⅛ | 200 | do....b3. | 32⅛ |
| 500 | do | 79¼ | 200 | do | 32 |
| 900 | do | 79⅜ | 200 | do | 32⅛ |
| 100 | do | 79¼ | 100 | do | 32¼ |
| 900 | do....s3. | 79⅜ | 700 | do | 32⅜ |
| 100 | do....b3. | 79½ | 200 | Bost., H. & Erie.. | 1⅛ |
| 2300 | do | 79½ | 100 | do....c. | 1¼ |
| 100 | do....s3. | 79⅜ | 200 | Han. & St. Jo. | 25⅞ |
| 100 | do | 79¼ | 100 | do | 26 |
| 500 | do | 79½ | 100 | Ohio & Miss. | 27½ |
| 700 | do | 79⅝ | 100 | do....b3. | 27¾ |
| 1200 | Erie Railway | 29⅞ | 200 | do | 27⅞ |
| 400 | do | 30 | 100 | do....c. | 27¾ |
| 100 | do | 29⅞ | 100 | do | 27⅞ |
| 200 | do....b3. | 30 | 100 | do....b3. | 28 |
| 200 | do | 30⅛ | 100 | C., C. & I. C. | 11⅛ |
| 1800 | do | 30 | 100 | do | 11 |
| 600 | do | 29⅞ | 100 | Atl. & Pac. Pf. | 12 |

MONDAY, Oct. 12—A. M.

Financial, commercial, and speculative circles have alike experienced a period of rather unlooked for depression and of reaction in trade prospects during the week which closed on Saturday, and it must be conceded that the high hopes of an active Autumn business, entertained a month since, bear with them to-day but faint promise of realization. This dullness appears to have been precipitated almost wholly by the half dozen failures which have been announced recently, and which served to awaken a feeling of distrust and uncertainty which has at no time during the present year been wholly lost sight of. Added to these actual events was the pertinacious circulation of unfounded reports and rumors of other failures resorted to by the "bearish" element, which only aggravated the uneasiness which already existed and seemed to deprive the market of all recuperative spirit. As fast as any recovery or tendency to recover in prices on the Stock Exchange was attempted, the air was filled with these baseless stories of disaster. The tactics were quite successful, for it made little difference whether the reports were at once controverted or not. The public mind was suspicious and readily susceptible of unfavorable impressions, owing to the fact that many firms which were staggered by last year's panic have not yet quite recovered their positions, and in a quiet season like that through which we are now passing they might collapse at any moment, and from looking at them as possibilities they are regarded at last as probabilities, and create little or no surprise when they become, as they occasionally do, realities. The depression caused by the circumstances above noted was most strongly felt in the market for speculative and investment securities at the Stock Exchange, the whole of the dealings being characterized by weakness, irregularity, and even eccentricity in the prices, and by a very heavy diminution in the volume of transactions. The most notably affected Stock was Erie, which fell 5¼ per cent., partly in sympathy with the downward tendency of the whole list of stocks, but mainly under the influence of a decline at London to 26½ on the presentation of the reports of the English accountants as to the financial condition of the company. The belief was very widely indulged in that the reports would be favorable and there was a heavy "long" interest at work on the strength of this general supposition. A further cause of depression in the same stock lay in the fault that the Attorney General has taken legal proceedings against the company based on the gravamen of the suit began some two or three months since by John C. Angell. Lake Shore was the feature of the week's transactions in point of activity, but experienced a sharp decline also—from 82⅞ to 78¾. At the close there was a recovery to 79⅝. Western Union declined 3 ₩ cent., to 78½, and North-west common 2⅞ ₩ cent., to 37¼. The other leading declines were in Union Pacific, 2½ ₩ cent.; Pacific Mail, 3⅛; North-western Preferred, Ohios, and Harlem, each, 2¼ ₩ cent.; C., C. and I. C., 2⅛; Wabash, 2¼; New-York Central, 1⅝; Rock Island, 1¾, and the other stocks ½ to 1¾ ₩ cent. each. There was some recovery, ranging from ½ to 1 ₩ cent. in most of these Stocks from the lowest point. The money market continues easy at 2@3 ₩ cent. on call Loans, and 6 to 7½ ₩ cent. for prime discounts. Time Loans on first-class securities were made at 5@6 ₩ cent. Sterling Exchange was strong and higher in the rates during the early days of the week, but sagged off considerably at the close. The Gold market was quiet, but generally strong, as, with the exception of two or three brief intervals, the price was firm at or above 110. The price advanced on Tuesday on the belief that the Bank of England rate of discount would be advanced from 3 ₩ per cent. on Wednesday, but the expectation was not realized, and the premium receded from 110¼ to 109¾, mainly on the ease of the London market, and the reduction in Sterling Exchange. Later there was an active demand for cash gold, and 1-64 of 1 ₩ cent. ₩ diem was paid for its use, and the market closed up with a recovery of 110⅛. Government Bonds were strong throughout the week on a rather quiet market, but the changes in prices were unimportant. There was also a marked falling off in the Railway Mortgage dealings, though prices were generally steady to firm. State securities were subject to intervals of moderate activity, chiefly in Tennessees and Missouris. The statement of averages of the City Banks as reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending on Saturday last shows a number of very important and significant changes, more important indeed than those of any previous weekly exhibit since the present Currency law went into effect. While there are large reductions in the various averages, as well as a material diminution in the volume of the actual as well as in the surplus reserve, the whole statement is a gratifying one, as the loss of capital in the Banks which is reflected by it is due to the extended employment of money in the movement of crops and the payment of duties on Imports. The legal reserve required to be held by the Banks at the date of this statement is $58,367,800. The actual reserve is $79,340,900, which gives an excess of reserve amounting to $21,973,100, which assures for some time to come an easy money market. The following tables show in comparison the averages of the Banks for the past three weeks:

| | Sept. 26. | Oct. 3. | Oct. 10. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $279,539,400 | $281,277,000 | $281,377,800 |
| Specie | 18,918,900 | 18,374,200 | 16,946,700 |
| Legal tenders | 65,700,400 | 63,966,100 | 62,394,200 |
| Deposits | 236,460,800 | 236,925,900 | 233,471,200 |
| Circulation | 25,625,800 | 25,419,600 | 25,115,800 |

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

| | Oct. 3. | Oct. 10. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $18,374,200 | $16,946,700 | Dec.$1,427,500 |
| Legal tenders | 63,966,100 | 62,394,200 | Dec. 1,571,900 |
| Total reserve | $82,340,300 | $79,340,900 | Dec.$2,999,400 |
| Reserve required ag't deposits | 59,231,475 | 58,367,800 | ...... |
| Excess of reserve above legal requirements | $23,108,825 | $21,973,100 | Dec.$1,135,725 |

The following table reflects the course of the markets as shown by comparison of the highest, lowest, and closing prices of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange for the week, with the closing prices of the same securities for the corresponding week of last year:

COURSE OF THE MARKETS—THE WEEK.

| | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. | Saturday, Oct. 11, '73 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. new 5s, c., '81 | 112½ | 112⅛ | 112⅜ | 107⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, c., '62 | 112⅝ | 112½ | 112⅞ | 108¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, c., '67 | 117½ | 117 | 117½ | 111¼ |
| American Gold | 110¼ | 109¾ | 110⅛ | 108⅛ |
| Bills on London, 60 ds. | $4 85½ | $4 84 | $4 84½ | 106 |
| N. Y. Cen. & Hud. | 102¾ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 90⅞ |
| Chicago & R. I. | 103¾ | 102 | 102¾ | 90⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 49¾ | 46⅝ | 47¼ | 32⅝ |
| St. Paul common | 34¼ | 32⅞ | 33⅜ | 31⅞ |
| St. Paul preferred | 53 | 51 | 51 | 55⅛ |
| Western Union | 81½ | 78½ | 79¼ | 61¾ |
| Union Pacific | 37 | 34½ | 35⅝ | 19⅛ |
| Lake Shore | 82⅞ | 78¾ | 79⅝ | 69¼ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 34¼ | 31¾ | 32⅜ | 43¾ |
| North-west common | 40⅛ | 37¼ | 38¾ | 41⅞ |
| North-west pref. | 56¾ | 54 | 55 | 67 |
| Del. & Lack. | 107¼ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 89¾ |
| N. J. Central | 104⅛ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 92¾ |
| Panama | *111¼ | 110¼ | 111⅛ | 94⅛ |
| Erie | 35¼ | 29⅛ | 29⅞ | 46⅝ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 29 | 26¾ | 28 | 26¼ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 11⅞ | 9¾ | 11 | 21⅛ |
| Harlem | 129¾ | 127½ | 129 | 112½ |

*Ex dividend.

The Import Entries at this port of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (exclusive of foreign specie,) for the fiscal year ended June 30, amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 21, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $30,214,665 | August | $35,867,825 |
| February | 34,616,354 | Sept. 5 | 6,771,208 |
| March | 42,448,552 | Sept. 12 | 6,958,507 |
| April | 40,560,095 | Sept. 19 | 6,669,952 |
| May | 40,532,709 | Sept. 26 | 7,503,092 |
| June | 32,446,690 | Oct. 3 | 6,632,465 |
| July | 28,257,774 | Oct. 10 | 6,479,189 |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $325,964,327 |
| In corresponding period, 1873 | | | 329,645,365 |
| In corresponding period, 1872 | | | 370,654,793 |

The exports of Domestic Produce, including Foreign Goods reshipped from the port of New-York, but excluding Specie, during the current calendar year, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $26,116,023 | August | $30,654,788 |
| February | 23,096,973 | Sept. 5 | 5,588,067 |
| Ma ch | 24,965,891 | Sept. 12 | 5,907,998 |
| April | 25,759,359 | Sept. 19 | 4,591,531 |
| May | 35,661,012 | Sept. 27 | 4,354,724 |
| June | 36,466,582 | Oct. 3 | 5,278,759 |
| July | 29,959,116 | Oct. 10 | 6,866,219 |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $265,866,542 |
| In corresponding period 1873 | | | 228,190,668 |
| In corresponding period 1872 | | | 177,328,301 |

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,627,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year the Specie exports have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $2,600,508 | August | $8,138,104 |
| February | 2,980,860 | Sept. 5 | 472,244 |
| March | 2,527,822 | Sept. 12 | 723,088 |
| April | 2,467,005 | Sept. 19 | 400,187 |
| May | 12,775,800 | Sept. 26 | 4,354,724 |
| June | 6,913,775 | Oct. 3 | 220,429 |
| July | 2,798,050 | Oct. 10 | 206,762 |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $47,639,337 |
| In corresponding period, 1873 | | | 43,467,968 |
| In corresponding period, 1872 | | | 60,638,764 |

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold interest paid out by this office, amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

| | Customs. | | Gold interest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $10,195,291 | January | $9,732,2 1 |
| February | 10,386,566 | February | 3,481,055 |
| March | 11,029,633 | March | 4,077,472 |
| April | 9,819,441 | April | 2,372,644 |
| May | 8,679,313 | May | 8,669,601 |
| June | 7,606,000 | June | 2,104,000 |
| July | 8,432,768 | July | 16,092,143 |
| August | 13,827,038 | August | 4,927,700 |
| Sept. 5 | 2,761,000 | Sept. 5 | 2,887,000 |
| Sept. 12 | 2,892,000 | Sept. 12 | 313,000 |
| Sept. 19 | 2,440,000 | Sept. 19 | 281,000 |
| Sept. 26 | 2,515,700 | Sept. 26 | 173,000 |
| Oct. 3 | 2,386,106 | Oct. 3 | 198,000 |
| Oct. 10 | 2,383,000 | Oct. 10 | 162,000 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $95,344,252 | Since Jan. 1 | $55,491,926 |
| Same period, '73 | 102,305,649 | Same period, '73 | 55,388,073 |
| Same period, '72 | 122,224,181 | Same period, '72 | 60,575,520 |

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway for the last week of September amounted to $40,247 91; for the month of September, 1874, $154,192 20; for September, 1873, $163,452 56; decrease during September this year, as compared with September last year, $14,261 36.

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the week ending Sept. 30 were $11,725 58, against $11,019 59 for the corresponding week of 1873, being an increase of $705 99 on the operation of 118 miles of road.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana and Pekin, and of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Companies, desirous of conservative proceedings looking to the protection of their interests, are requested to confer with CHARLES HOWARD WILLIAMS, of counsel to bondholders, Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs | 21 | Hides, bdls | 67 |
| Beeswax, pkgs | 1 | Skins, bales | 30 |
| Broom-corn, bales | 44 | Resin, bbls | 127 |
| Copper, bbls | 36 | Leather, sides | 2,834 |
| Cotton, bales | 5,060 | Tallow, pkgs | 33 |
| Flour, bbls | 13,952 | Beef, pkgs | 158 |
| Meal, bags | 139 | Pork, pkgs | 304 |
| Wheat, bushels | 91,738 | Cut-meats, pkgs | 1,182 |
| Corn, bushels | 17,800 | Lard, tcs | 311 |
| Oats, bushels | 4,825 | Lard, kegs | 500 |
| Malt, bushels | 3,450 | Oil-cake, pkgs | 1,128 |
| Barley, bushels | 46,035 | Butter, pkgs | 4,400 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 340 | Cheese, pkgs | 9,263 |
| Copper, cakes | 162 | Tea, pkgs | 90 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs | 10 | Rice, pkgs | 170 |
| Eggs, bbls | 1,211 | Starch, pkgs | 395 |
| Beans, bbls | 312 | Tobacco, hhds | 548 |
| Hemp, bales | 41 | Tobacco, pkgs | 494 |
| Hops, bales | 440 | Wool, bales | 321 |
| Hides, number | 1,437 | Whisky, bbls | 468 |

COFFEE—Firm, a desirable grade wanted; sales, 198 bags Rio, by the Isabella, on private terms; and 5,000 bags do., by the Laurita, at New-Orleans, at 18½c., gold. Quotations as in our last.

COCOA—Has been quoted steady, with Maracaibo at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 14c.@22c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold, but has been without activity.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been moderately active, at full prices; Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pine Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 20@$2 25; Hoop, $35@$40.

COTTON—Has been very quiet since our last for early delivery at essentially unaltered prices. The receipts at the ports have been again liberal. Liverpool advices are of a steady though tame market. Sales, 391 bales, (including 173 bales last evening,) of which 320 bales were to shippers, 22 bales to spinners, and 49 bales to speculators. There has been less animation in the line of options, with prices, however, quoted 1-32c.@⅛c. ₩ lb. higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,800 bales, of which 5,100 bales were on last evening, and 13,700 bales to-day, and 2,800 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Midding, with October options, closed at 15 7-32c.; November, 15 7-32c.; December, 15½c.@15 17-32c.; January, 15 25-32c.; February, 16⅛c.; March, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; April, 16 25-32c.@16 13-16c.; May, 17⅛c. ₩ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,060 bales, including 1,315 from Savannah, 1,007 from Charleston, 2,166 from New-Orleans, and 572 ₩ railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 14,449 bales....The week's exports hence have been 13,869 bales; also 5 bales Sea Island....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 51,454 bales (including 46,143 bales to Great Britain, and 5,311 bales to the Continent) against 44,670 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, according to the new classification:

*New-York Quotations Based on American Standard of Classification.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| Good Ordinary | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| Low Middling | 14⅞ | 15 | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| Middling | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| Good Middling | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| Middling Fair | 16 | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| Fair | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |

CORDAGE—A very moderate demand prevails for the leading kinds, with Manila Cordage, size above 12-thread, quoted at 15½c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 16½c.; do. 12-thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 16c.; Manila Hay Rope, 16c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 17c.; do. do. 6-thread and 9-thread, 18c.; Tarred Manila, 15c.; fine-tarred Manila, Lath Yarn, 16½c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12-thread, 12c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread, 13c.; do. 12-thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12-thread, 12c.; do. do., 6-thread and 9-thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13c.; do. do. 12-thread (⅜ inch) and Hay Rope, 12½c.

DRUGS AND DYES—A very moderate movement has been noted in most kinds at irregular prices.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in very limited stock, and wanted at full rates, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $20@$21, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold; Camwood, $160, gold ₩ ton.

EARTHENWARE—Has been generally very slow of sale, and quite unsettled as to values.

EGGS—Have been rather slow of sale since our last, within the range of from 21c.@26c. for ordinary to fancy, with the main call for supplies available at 22c.@24½c. for fair to prime.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted steady, with a moderately active inquiry noted for the leading kinds, in a jobbing way.

FISH—The market has been fairly active for most descriptions, with values ruling firm. Dry Cod quoted at from $5@$6 25, chiefly at $5 50@$6 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $11@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ₩ box; Dutch Herrings, $1 05@$1 10 ₩ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An unusually dull market—even for Saturday—has been reported for State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored buyers, though quotations have not been altered materially. The dealings have been almost wholly in job lots of stock. A few additional purchases of Winter Wheat Extras for South America were reported within our range, but the aggregate was not important. The sales since our last have been 9,850 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 90, chiefly at $4 60@$4 80; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 30; very good to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra, at $5 40@$6, mostly at $5 50@$5 85; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 10@$5 40; poor to choice Round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$6 25; and trade and family extras within the previous range....Southern Flour dull and weak within yesterday's range; sales, 670 bbls....Rye Flour firm; sales 385 bbls....Corn-meal scarce and stiffly held as last quoted, but quiet; sales equal to 450 bbls....Graham Flour in light jobbing demand at $5 75@$6, chiefly at $5 75; and Buckwheat Flour within the previous range.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed and quoted lower, in most instances about 2c. off yesterday's figures, on a moderately active business, mainly for export, in new No. 2 Chicago, in store and afloat, and a very light trade in other descriptions. Winter Wheat has been rather more sought after, especially the better qualities of White Western, for export, but at easier figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 137,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 10 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, the latter rate for strictly choice; $1 07 for new do., in store; $1 08@$1 10 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, from cars and afloat; $1 12@$1 14 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car lots, with lines or boat loads quoted at $1 13@$1 14 as the nominal asking prices for good to prime, and $1 12 as the best bid for prime samples; $1 14@$1 20 (nominally) for poor to very choice old No. 2 Spring; $1 19@$1 24 for No. 1 Spring; $1 05@$1 21 for ungraded Spring; $1 15@$1 22 for new Red Western; $1 22@$1 25 for New Amber do.; $1 28@$1 38 for fair ordinary to extra choice New White Western, chiefly at $1 36@$1 36½ for strictly prime boat-loads of Michigan, afloat, for export, and $1 30 for New White Genesee, car stock, also taken for export....Corn has been offered sparingly and has been quoted steady, but has been compartively slow of sale. The export inquiry has been very moderate, and in good part for stock in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 96c.@97c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 97c.@98c. for Yellow Western, and 99c.@$1 for White do....Rye essentially unchanged; dealings unimportant; car lots of State sold at $1@$1 02....Barley held firmly but inactive, $1 40@$1 42 reported as bid for prime to choice, and up to $1 45 asked for Canada West; 2,500 bushels two-rowed State reported sold at $1 25....Barley Malt quiet within the previous range; a car-load of Western sold at $1 35 on time....Of Canada Peas 5 car-loads to arrive sold at $1 15 per bushel, on board....Oats have been again in active request, at further slight improvement in prices, on reduced offerings of stock, closing very firmly in all prime samples. The business has been again quite extensive in options for forward delivery, including as far ahead as the first half of 1875. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 51,000 bushels at 62c.@65c. for poor to choice new mixed Western, chiefly at 64½c.@64¾c. for prime, from cars and afloat; 63c.@67c. for poor to choice new White Western; and 65c. for new White State, from track. And for forward delivery, of prime mixed Western, 65,000 bushels, including 20,000 bushels last half of October, at 64½c., 10,000 bushels, all November, at 64½c.; 15,000 bushels, last half of November, at 64c.; and 20,000 bushels, first half of 1875, at 61c. per bushel....Hay, Straw, and Feed, essentially unchanged....The week's exports hence for European ports include 15,592 bbls. Flour, 730,686 bushels Wheat, 163,482 bushels Corn, and 500 bushels Peas.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Trade has been quite dull since our last, with Bags quoted at 11⅜c.@12c. Calcutta Bagging at 10c.; Domestic Bagging at 13⅜c.@13½c. Borneo Cloth quoted at 13¼c.@13½c.

HARDWARE—Trade has been devoid of animation, and values have been irregular.

HIDES—There has been a very slow movement noted in most kinds, but the receipts have been exceptionally light, and some slight reduction of stock has resulted from even the restricted sales of the week, serving to check any decided tendency toward weakness as to values. The week's receipts have been only 9,797 Hides and 47 bales do.; sales, 29,375 Hides, and 165 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,610 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 to 22 lbs., at 25¾c.@26c., gold, 60 days; 1,435 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., at 26c., gold, 60 days; 5,270 Dry Rio Grande, part in Boston, 21 to 22 lbs., at 25c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 2,430 Dry California, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,730 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs., at 21½c.@22½c., gold, 60 days; 1,000 Dry Mazatlan, 20 lbs., at 22c., gold, 60 days, selected; 535, Dry Mexican, 25 lbs.; 325 Dry-salted Maracaibo, 33 lbs.; 4,955 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 19 to 23 lbs.; 2,380 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 to 11 lbs.; 455 Wet-salted California, 60 lbs.; 5,330 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 45 to 60 lbs., on private terms; 520 Country Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10¾c.; 1,400 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 11⅝c., currency, and 165 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 to 37 lbs., part at 12¾c., gold. And to-day, 4,000 Rio Grande, 700 Dry Texas, and 263 Wet-salted do., on private terms. The stock in first hands here this morning was 241,000 Hides and 1,405 bales do., against 165,700 Hides and 601 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Very quiet to-day; quotations unchanged. No fresh supplies reported.

NAILS—There has not been much movement in any description. Values have been nominally unaltered. Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 65@$3 75; 8d. and 9d., $4; 6d. and 7d., $4 25; 4d. and 5d., $4 50; 3d. and 4d., $5 25; 3d., fine, $6; 2d., $6 75; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4; Finishing Stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$6 50 ₩ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm, but quiet at $2 45 for Strained; sales, 600 bbls....Tar and Pitch unchanged....Spirits Turpentine firm at 38c. for merchantable, on sales, since our last, of 800 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in fair demand for export, with Western quoted at $47, currency; City, $44 50@$45, gold. The week's receipts have been 5,897 pkgs.; exports, 23,979 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Depressed and decidedly lower, with a moderate inquiry noted at the reduced figures....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5⅝c. on sales of 500 bbls....Of Refined, 2,500 bbls. prompt delivery, sold at 12c.; and 7,500 bbls. deliverable Oct. 15 to 25th, at 12¼c....At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 11¾c....Refined, in cases, 17½c....City Naphtha at 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull, heavy, and irregular in price, with sales reported for early delivery of only 80 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 50; Prime Mess quoted nominal at $22 50. For forward delivery, no important dealings reported; Western Mess, October options, quoted nominally at $22 20@$22 35....Dressed Hogs in fair demand, with City quoted at 8¼c.@8½c....Cut-meats quiet, with dealings confined to small job lots of City bulk stock within the previous range, buyers having the advantage....Bacon dull; 30 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 11½c.; Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, quoted at 10⅛c., with 250 bxs. rumored sold without reliable particulars....Lard has been very quiet, and quoted lower, with sales reported for early delivery of only 200 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅞c.; 75 tcs. City at 13¾c.; and 100 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., seller six months, at 12c.@12 1-16c., with October and November options wholly nominal. And at the West, 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11½c....Beef quiet within yesterday's range....Butter less inquired for within the previous range, prices on low grades favoring purchasers....Cheese dull, on the basis of former figures....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 96 pks. Pork, 536 pks. Beef, 2,830 bxs. Bacon, 5,330 tcs. Lard, 28,629 bxs. Cheese, and 876 pks. Butter.

SEEDS—Business has been quite dull since our last. Clover quoted nominal at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. for new; rough Flax at $2 05; Timothy at $2 75@$2 90 ₩ bushel; Calcutta Linseed at $2 30@$2 32½, gold, ₩ 56 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been quite sparingly sought after at declining prices; week's receipts only 5 bales; sales 6,000 lbs. Sisal, 3,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, 3,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, and 2,000 lbs. Central American within our range. Goat very dull and unsettled; receipts, 53 bales. No important sales. We quote Deer (wholly nominal) thus: Honduras, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 62½c.; Sisal, 60c.; Central America, 52½c.@62½c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c.@60c., currency, ₩ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, ₩ skin, 50c.@55c; Patna, 35c.@40c., currency, ₩ lb.

SOAP—A fair jobbing trade has been reported on a steady basis as to values. Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount. Invoices quiet.

SUGARS—Raw firm at 8½c.@8¾c. for fair to good Refining, with business light. Sales, 6,635 bags Pernambuco at 8c.@8¼c., and 719 bxs. Clayed at 8¾c.@9c. ₩ lb. Refined less active, with Hards quoted a shade easier in price, and others as before.

TALLOW—Firm, on sales of equal to 145,000 lbs.; about fair to strictly Prime at 8¼c.@8¾c. The week's exports hence have been 876 pkgs....Stearine more active, but easier in price; sales, 30,000 lbs. Prime City, in hhds., chiefly at 15c., with best Western quoted at 14¾c....Of Grease Stearine, 10,000 lbs. White sold at 10c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted down to $1 06 ₩ gallon; sales, 200 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—The business in the way of berth freights has been comparatively tame, since our last, with rates, however, ruling about steady, Grain and Provisions offering moderately; Cotton, much less freely, especially to sailing vessels on berth. The chartering movement has been quite moderate, with tonnage suited to the Cotton, Petroleum, Grain, Lumber, and Tobacco trades rather sparingly sought after, at about late quotations....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d. ₩ bushel; 100 bales Hops, and 400 bbls. Apples on private terms; 350 bxs. Bacon, 300 pks. Butter, and 800 bxs. Cheese, within the range of 20s.@25s. ₩ ton; 7,000 Staves on private terms. Also a Norwegian bark, 560 tons, (now here,) with about 1,750 bales Cotton, from Savannah or Charleston, at 7-16d. ₩ lb., with option of Havre; a British bark, 850 tons, (now here,) with Cotton, from Mobile, at 9-16d., with option of the Continent, at ⅝d. ₩ lb., and a British ship, 1,319 tons, with Wheat reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d. ₩ bushel; and by steam, 100 tcs. Beef and 70 bales Hops on private terms; and 2,000 bxs Cheese via Southampton, reported at 24s. 9d. ₩ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 200 pkgs. Butter and 50 bales Hops, reported on private terms; and 450 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₩ bbl....For the United Kingdom direct, a British ship, with Lumber, from Doboy, reported at £5 for Yellow Pine; and a German bark, 502 tons, with Timber, from Baltimore, reported at 48s....For an Irish port, direct, a Norwegian bark, 482 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d. ₩ quarter....For Bremen, by steam, 1,050 pks. Lard and Bacon at 15s. ₩ ton; 100 bales Cotton, 300 bales Hops, 100 bbls. Apples, and 700 bbls. Resin on private terms; 1,000 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 35s. for hhds., and 25s. for cases, and 1,500 pks. Merchandise on private terms; also, a German ship, 906 tons, with about 5,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, on private terms....For Valencia, an American brig, hence, with Tobacco, reported at 35s....For Cette, a German bark, 440 tons, hence, with general cargo, at about £600....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 480 tons, hence, with Tobacco on private terms....For St. Jago, an American brig, 372 tons, with Coal from Baltimore, reported at $3 75 ₩ ton....For Trinidad, P. S., a schooner, with Staves, from Norfolk, reported at equal to $11, and another, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $9....For Martinique, a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $9, gold....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, reported from Philadelphia and back north of Hatteras, (three trips,) at $3 and $3 25; and two brigs, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, reported at $9 and $10....For the River Platte, a British bark, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $18 net....For St. John, N. B., a British schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, reported at $1 80 ₩ ton....For Philadelphia, two schooners, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $7 and $7 50; and another, with do., from Savannah, at $7....For New-York, a German bark, 506 tons, with general cargo, reported from Batavia at 72s. 6d., and three schooners, with Lumber, from St. Mary's at $7 50.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Cattle dull and nominally unchanged. Sales, mostly of Stockers, at $2 25@$3; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 1,400 head. Live Hogs active and higher; common to good, $5 90@$6 30; choice to extra, $6 75@$7; shipments, 10,000 head. Sheep dull and nominally unchanged; receipts, 400 head.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The wool trade continues dull, as manufacturers still feel quite discouraged about the sale of goods; desirable Wool, however, is held with considerable confidence, and there is no material change in prices; receipts from the interior have largely fallen off; Combing and Delaine selections have been most in request, and for them full prices have been obtained; sales included 232,000 lbs. at prices ranging from 55c.@63c., considerable of which was at 58c.@60c., and some very choice lots at 60c.@63c. Medium fleeces are scarce and wanted. Fine wool moves slowly; a lot of 30,000 lbs. choice Pennsylvania XX and above sold at 56, but most of the Sales have been at a range of 50c.@53c. for Fine and Medium, principally rejections. Pulled Wools are scarce and firm, and the few desirable lots of Super and X to be found have been sold at full prices; in California, the transactions have been the smallest for a long time. Several houses have now samples of new Fall Wool, but the only sale of this description was 10,000 lbs. at 26c. The sales of the week included Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, Medium XXX and above, at 50c.@56c.; Michigan Fleeces, 49c.@51c.; Wisconsin and other Fleeces, 40c.@54c.; Washed, Combing and Delaine, 55c.@63c.; Unwashed, Combing, 40c.@46c.; Tub-washed, 52½c.@58c.; Super and X Pulled, 40c.@55c.; California Spring, 33c.@37c.; new Fall California, 26c.

CHICAGO, Oct 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled and lower; No. 1 Spring, 97c.; No. 2 do., 90⅝c.@90¾c., spot; 90½c. October; 90c. November; No. 3 do., 86c.@88c.; Rejected, 81c.@81¼c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 78¼c., spot; 78c. October; 74c. November; High Mixed, 79c.; Rejected, 78c.; New Corn, 60c. Oats steady; No. 2, 49¾c. cash; 49¼c. October; 48c. November; Rejected, 46c.@47c. Rye steady; No. 2, 84c.@84½c. Barley in fair demand, and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 06@$1 07 cash; 99c. November; No. 3 do., 88c.@92c. Pork dull and lower at $21 for old; $21 50 for new, spot; $17 65 seller all the year. Lard quiet and weak at 14½c. spot; 11½c. seller all year. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Whisky steady at $1 01. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4c.; Wheat to do., 4¼c. In the open board in the afternoon Breadstuffs closed dull at above quotations. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 175,000 bushels Wheat, 142,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 21,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 187,000 bushels Wheat, 125,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 16,325 bushels; Wheat, 443,488 bushels; Corn, 389,308 bushels; Oats, 144,104 bushels; Barley, 41,500 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 57,280 bushels; Corn, 141,550 bushels; Oats, 21,456 bushels; Barley, 9,992 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 27,648 bushels; Corn, 21,260 bushels; Oats, 23,800 bushels. Canal Freights higher; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. on range of Western Spring at $5 75@$6; Bakers, $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat unchanged; slow; large fleet in; sales of 1,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 25; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring quoted at $1 12½; No. 2 do., $1 04; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 03; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 15; White Winter, $1 25. Corn dull; but few transactions reported; sales of 20,000 bushels at 89c. Oats neglected; No. 2 Western held at 57c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 25@$1 30; Western, $1 10; four-rowed State, $1 20. Barley-malt—Canada, $1 50@$1 60; Western, $1 40@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10.—Flour active for grades at $4 and under; other qualities quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 01@$1 02; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 13½@$1 14. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 51½c.@52c. Barley—Low grades easier, but prices generally unchanged. Rye inactive; No. 2, 92½c. Whisky firm at $1 04. Pork dull at $22. Dry-salted Meats dull; Clear Rib Sides sold at 12c. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. Lard dull and unchanged. Live Hogs dull; Yorkers, $4 50@$4 75; Bacon, $5@$5 25; Butchers,' $5 25@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 800 Hogs. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Petroleum easier; Refined, 12¼c.@12½c.; Crude, in bbls., 9c.@9¼c.; in bulk, 5¼c.@6c. Clover Seed, 10¼c.@10⅞c. Flour firm; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 50@$6 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 21; Amber, $1 24@$1 27; White, $1 28@$1 35. Rye, $1 06. Corn quiet and weak; Yellow, $1 02; Mixed and Western, $1. Oats quiet and steady; White, 62c.@62½c.; Mixed, 60c. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $24@$24 25. Lard, 14¼c.@14½c. Whisky, $1 06. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 40c.@44c.; Western, prime, 36c.@38c.; choice Western Rolls, 35c.@40c. Cheese firm; New-York State Fancy, 15¾c.@16c.; do. prime, 14¾c.@15¼c.; Western Reserve, prime, 14½c.@15c. Eggs strong; Pennsylvania, 29c.; Western, 26c.@28c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Flour unchanged; sales of 22,000 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 10; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; Extra do., $1 30. Corn quiet at 93c.@94c. Barley steady; sales of 10,000 bushels prime Canada at $1 34; 10,000 bushels do., to arrive, on private terms. Corn-meal—$39 for bolted, and $38 for unbolted, ₩ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $32 ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Corn and Rye, 6¼c.; Barley, 5¾c. to New-York; Barley, 5c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—48,000 bushels Wheat; 62,000 bushels Barley; 8,600 bushels Rye; 1,990,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—19,000 bushels Barley, and 571,000 feet of Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Flour active for low grades; others quoted steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Red and Amber Western, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 20½; No. 3 do., $1 17@$1 18; White Western, $1 20@$1 28; Rejected, $1 10; other grades unchanged. Corn—White Southern firm at $1 03@$1 05; Yellow do., weak and lower at 98c.; Mixed Western steady at 95c. Oats dull and weaker; Southern, 60c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 59c.@60½c.; White do., 61c.@62c. Rye quiet, but firm, at unchanged prices. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western Butter strong; market bare; choice, 36c.@38c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet; nominally 17¼c.@20¼c. Whisky, nominally $1 08.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Flour quiet and unchange. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 16@$1 16½; No. 3 do., $1 11; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 12½; Amber do., $1 07¼@$1 07½; November, $1 08; No. 1 Red, $1 10¼; No. 2 do., October, $1 06; No. 3 do., $1 01; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 11. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 52½c. White, 54c. Freights unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, 98¾c.; No. 2, 93c.; October, 91⅞c.; November, 91¾c. Oats firmer and in fair demand; No. 2, 49¾c. Corn easier, in moderate demand; No. 2 Mixed, 81c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1, 87½c. Barley irregular; No. 2 Spring, October, $1 10; No. 3 do., 93½c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour; 109,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,200 bbls. Flour, 167,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—Corn scarce and firmer at $1 05@$1 10. Pork dull; held at $22 50. Sugar—7 hhds. new, classed Yellow Clarified, sold at 11¼c. Molasses—40 bbls. new sold at 70c. for common; 75c. for fair; 87c. for prime; 90c. for choice. Coffee active and firmer; ordinary, 16½c.@17½c.; fair, 18c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19½c.; prime, 19½c.@20¼c.; stock, 6,500 bags, all in dealers' hands. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, par; Sterling, 532. Gold, 109⅝.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—Flour dull and a shade lower at $5@$5 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1@$1 05; White, $1 10@$1 15. Corn dull and declining; old, 80c.@82c.; new, 50c.@55c. Oats dull at 53c.@55c. Rye steady at 95c. Barley unchanged. Butter firm and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard quiet and steady; Summer Steam, 13¼c. Bacon dull and unsettled; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c. Whisky firm and scarce at $1.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 82c.@85c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 62c.@64c. Rye unchanged at 95c. Pork—None here. Bacon dull and lower at 8½c. for Shoulders; 14⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 15¼c. for Clear Sides. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.; plain, nominal. Bulk Meats nominal. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, $1. Bagging unchanged.

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 17½@$1 17¾; No. 1 White, $1 13⅛; Amber Michigan, $1 06½@$1 07. Corn dull at 88c.@89c. Oats dull at 49c.@53c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm and steady; High Mixed, shelled, 84c.; Low Mixed, do., 83c.; Ears, on track, 79c. Oats steady; No. 2, 52c.; White, 55c. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet at 95c. Corn steady but quiet at 96c.@97c. Oats dull. Barley firmly held; sales of eight cars at $1 30 for No. 2 State, six-rowed. Malt steady.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Barrett, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 192—Jaccard, &c., vs. Dinsmore, President, &c. | 137—Matter of Chalmers et al. |
| 44—Smith vs. Hobart. | 161—Stephon vs. Casbacker. |
| 63—Beekman, &c., vs. Fish, &c. | 167—Kellogg vs. Watson. |
| 55—Rapp vs. Williams. | 177—Nichols, &c., vs. Underhill. |
| 82—West vs. Hampton. | 179—Moloney vs. Holmes. |
| 86—De Kuhn vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co. | 184—Vermilye vs. Post, &c. |
| 97—Brigham, &c., vs. Kingston and S. R. R. Company. | 188—Corbin, Jr., &c., vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. |
| 102—Bryant vs. Comstock, &c. | 191—Chamberlain vs. Fox. |
| 104—Cornell vs. Litchfield, &c. | 198—Leszynsky vs. Thayer. |
| 113—Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr. | 202—Mangam vs. Monroe. |
| 126—Matter of Connelly, &c. | 203—Monell vs. Monroe. |
| 130—Dorn vs. Smith, &c. | 209—Herrick, &c., vs. Biggs, Sr. |
| | 214—Short vs. The Crossly Company. |
| | Call—221—Decker vs. Lord. |

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Davis, P. J.; Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 139—Rusk, &c., vs. Soutter, Ex'r, et al., &c. | 194—Darling vs. Brewster et al. |
| 151—Platt et al., Ex'rs, vs. Platt. | 195—Lesher vs. Roessner. |
| 79—Seaver et al. vs. Moore. | 6—In the matter of Sebenck, &c. |
| 156—People ex rel. Alexander vs. Alexander. | 13—In the matter, &c., of Kelly. |
| 158—People, &c., vs. Mallory. | 15—Darling vs. Brewster et al. |
| 136—People ex rel. Tenth Nat. Bank vs. Green. | 27—Clews et al. vs. Rockford, R. I., and St. Louis R. R. Co. |
| 159—People ex rel. Tenth Nat. Bank vs. Board of Apportionment. | 34—Gowdy vs. Paullain. |
| 160—Green vs. The Mayor. | 38—Howland vs. Taylor. |
| 162—House et al., Ex'rs, vs. Raymond et al. | 70—Toffey et al. vs. Williams. |
| 190—Percy vs. Wood. | 80—Roberts vs. Hill. |
| 191—Thompson vs. Fargo, Treasurer, &c. | 91—Llamosa vs. Llamosa. |
| 192—Erie Railway Co. vs. Vanderbilt. | 134—Catlin, &c., vs. Browning, et al. |
| | 164—Miller vs. The Mayor, &c. |

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 19.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

*Held by Brady, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1—Bernard Goetz; arson. | 4—William Geary; grand larceny. |
| 2—Jasper O'Neil; felonious assault and battery. | 5—Thomas Lewis; grand larceny. |
| 3—Patrick Merrigan; felonious assault and battery. | 6—Alexander Skinner; receiving stolen goods. |

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

*Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 384—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff. | 2268—[illegible] vs. Continental Ins. Co. of [illegible] |
| 266—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff. | 2270—Smith vs. Sylvesberg. |
| 1518—Pieas vs. Hubbard. | 2272—Bell vs. Curtis et al. |
| 912—Schneider vs. Goode. | 2278—Cammeyer et al. vs. Myers. |
| 3864—Fallon vs. The Mayor. | 2280—Continental Nat'l B'k vs. Lynch et al. |
| 2256—Van Vechten vs. Miner et al. | 2282—Davis, Receiver, vs. Coombs. |
| 2260—Continental Nat'l B'k vs. Dodge et al. | 2284—Kohler vs. Kavenaugh. |
| 2262—Continental Nat'l B'k vs. Dodge et al. | 2288—Muir vs. Smith et al. |
| 2264—Lawson et al. vs. Carll et al. | 2290—Steinberg vs. Schalsteinn. |
| 2266—Stuyvesant vs. Randall. | |

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

*Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1349—Martin et al. vs. Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Co. | 51—McMahon, Executor, &c., vs. Bashford et al. |
| 1651—Allis vs. Phillipsburg Manufacturing Co. | 905—Wood vs. Healy et al. |
| 1145—McGrath vs. Wood. | 1855—Clark vs. Mackay. |
| 447—Wormser vs. O'Brien, Sheriff. | 1861—Smith vs. Sonnekalb et al. |
| 1379—Hetzell vs. Coar. | 1863—Randall vs. Kingsland, Jr., et al. |
| 1365—Clugstone et al. vs. Lippman. | 1867—Bartholomew vs. Mace. |
| 1751—Ganong vs. Tribune Association. | 1871—Morrissey vs. Goldsmith et al. |
| 1795—Lanier et al. vs. Rosenburg. | 1873—Morton, Receiver, vs. New-York Life Insurance Co. |
| 677—Alexander vs. McGlaughlin. | 1875—Berge vs. Young. |
| 599½—Seaver et al. vs. Moore. | 1877—Gregory vs. Clarke et al. |

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Monell, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | |
|---|---|
| 1133½—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. M. & T. F. Ins. Co. | 682—Brown vs. O'Brien, Sheriff. |
| 683—Jenkins vs. Murray, Executor, &c. | 699—Dodge vs. Viele. |
| 1074—Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y. | 741—Charlick vs. Bryant. |
| 1247—Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c. | 745—Whitworth et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. |
| 585—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. S. S. Co. | 747—Bull's Head Bank vs. Stetson. |
| 555½—Wright vs. Huggins. | 749—Redmond vs. Baggs et al., Executors. |
| 589—Briggs vs. Wallace. | |
| 669—Strang et al. vs. Murray. | |

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | |
|---|---|
| 702—Waters vs. Austin et al. | 1136—Frank vs. Chemical National Bank. |
| 626—Blanchard vs. Bingham. | 572—Livingston vs. Keech. |
| 684—Harbeck, Jr., vs. Taylor. | 348—Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff. |
| 1156—May vs. Brennan, Sheriff. | 1162—Tournade vs. Del Monico. |
| 36—Gonzales, Administratrix, vs. N. Y. & H. R. Co. | 666—Dols vs. American Submarine Co. |
| 382½—O'Brien vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co. | 774—Clarke vs. Chatham City Bank. |
| 1076—McDaniels vs. O'Brien, Sheriff. | 744—Leavitt vs. Mallory et al. |
| 502—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey. | 672—Woods vs. James, impleaded. |
| | 424—Hilsenbeck et al. vs. Gonser. |

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

| Nos. | |
|---|---|
| 15—Beard vs. Sinnott. | 19—Graves vs. Lovell. |
| 20—Osborne et al. vs. Gantz et al. | 3—Ryan vs. Thompson. |
| 21—Mahoney vs. O'Callaghan. | 32—Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle et al. |
| 36—Jones vs. Barlow et al. | 33—Benner et al. vs. Baldwin. |

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned until Tuesday, Oct. 13.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Case on.—No. 1773—Shea vs. Larkin.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. Ready. | Nos. Set down. |
|---|---|
| 1157—Wood vs. N. Y., N. H. & Harlem RR. | 1151—Mendler vs. Samuelsohn. |
| 2027—McMullen vs. The Mayor. | 1154—Ricke vs. Brennan. |
| 2112—Burke vs. The Mayor, &c. | 1166—Cuyler et al. vs. Ruler. |
| 1210—Huse, administrator, vs. Poucher. | 1171—Weed, administrator, &c., vs. Great Western Insurance Co. |
| 1212—Howland et al. vs. Murphy. | 1872—McGowan vs. The Mayor. |
| Set down. | 1873—Flynn vs. The Mayor. |
| 1107—Moore vs. Day et al. | 1675—Duffy vs. The Mayor. |
| 34—Appleby vs. Rader. | |
| 1148—Dilleber vs. Baakman. | |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | |
|---|---|
| 326—Lundberg vs. Griffin. | 1052—Popper vs. Kahn. |
| 277—McLane vs. Headra. | 919—Friesen vs. Arnheim et al. |
| 1253—Quimby vs. Oppenheim et al. | 5827—Davis vs. Haas. |
| 323—King vs. Styles. | 5—Sitteil vs. Lichtenstein. |
| 325—Poulson vs. Hough. | 1131—Smith et al. vs. Haley. |
| 327—Johnson vs. Davis et al. | 974—Flicke vs. Dimuzskey. |
| 236—Seward et al. vs. Constant. | 104—Frey vs. Kelly. |
| 411—Ogden vs. Duncalf. | |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | |
|---|---|
| 990—Boyd vs. Seger. | 604—Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company vs. Lauria et al. |
| 314—Hendricks vs. Brownell et al. | 189—Sauer, Jr., vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. |
| 315—Bryant vs. Nye. | 242—Thornley vs. Kessler et al. |
| 1183—Blumenthal vs. Stevens et al. | 324—Lewis et al. vs. Marks. |
| 1184—Same vs. Same. | 890—Carlsen vs. Firmenick. |
| 1185—Same vs. Same. | 991—Hagan vs. McGlinn. |
| 1186—Same vs. Same. | 992—Cohen vs. Hickling. |
| 1286—Callahan vs. The Mayor, &c. | |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

*Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | |
|---|---|
| 108—Zweig vs. Cahil. | 1150—Weiss vs. Adler. |
| 606—Winans vs. Gardner. | 833—Campbell vs. [illegible] |
| 1597—West vs. Silber. | 5098—Loo vs. Meyers. |
| 254—Meyers vs. Schultz. | 339—Lloyd vs. Bloom et al. |
| 213—Gottwold vs. Bernheimer et al. | 340—Williams vs. Blandy. |
| 348—Vogel et al. vs. Schattman. | 341—German Am. Ins. Co. vs. Livingston, &c. |
| 338—Anderson vs. Carpenter. | 342—Noble et al. vs. McGarr. |
| 1056—Bulton vs. Logan et al. | |

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Hackett, Recorder.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph Vaccari, murder. | Charles Hazard, grand larceny. |
| John Williams, robbery. | Johanna Parker, grand larceny. |
| William Clough, felonious assault and battery. | Edward Shannon and James Griffin, grand larceny. |
| John Baker, felonious assault and battery. | Michael Collins, grand larceny. |
| John Purcell, felonious assault and battery. | Michael Callaghan and Frank Burns, larceny from the person. |
| Louis F. Nephew, burglary. | Mary Leonard and John J. Mullin, larceny from the person. |
| Joseph Goldman, grand larceny. | Henry Wong, larceny from the person. |
| Kate Higgins, grand larceny. | Daniel Morton, libel. |
| Robert Gray, James Thompson, and Albert Baker, grand larceny. | John Peters, concealed weapons. |
| Florence E. O'Connor, grand larceny. | Thomas H. Cochran, forgery. |
| Frank K. Krause, grand larceny. | |
| Martin Mehan, grand larceny. | |

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Donohue.*

Jelliffe vs. Elmore.—The suit may be discontinued on payment of costs and damages that defendant sustained by the issuing of the injunction.

Mander vs. Mander; order granted.

Woolsey vs. Trenor; order granted.

Fisher vs. Fisher; memorandum.

Chrisholm vs. Higgins; Koehler vs. Sullivan; Baldwin vs. Young; motions granted.

McElroy vs. Appleby; Goldstein vs. Griffin et al.; Receivers appointed.

In the matter of Halsey; In the matter of McFarland; Treacy vs. Kanak, (Nos. 1 and 2) granted.

Campbell vs. Muller; motion denied.

*By Judge Daniels.*

In the matter, &c., of Brennan vs. Earle, &c.; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Curtis.*

Moody vs. Andrews; The German Exchange Bank vs. Meyers; Burdett vs. Trevor; Smith vs. Dorgless; Kinney vs. Ives; motions granted.

Risley vs. Smith; settled accordingly and ordered on file.

Catlin et al. vs. Grisler et al.; appeal from taxation sustained.

Schoen vs. Schwaramann et al.; motion for Receiver granted.

Phebe E. May vs. Marcus May; Referee's report confirmed, and divorce granted to the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Messrs. Joseph H. Choate, Nathaniel Hoxie, and George W. Soren, the committee appointed to examine applicants for admission to the Bar, will sit for that purpose in the room of this court on the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—Cotton firm, good demand, offerings light; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 2,496 bales; gross, 3,190 bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 1,600 bales; stock, 40,808 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 10.—Cotton weak and irregular; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 1,156 bales; gross, 1,156 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,675 bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 21,965 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; receipts, 100 bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 60 bales; [illegible] stock, 4,803 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 10.—Cotton quiet and in fair demand; Middling, [illegible]; Low Middling, [illegible]; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; receipts, 3,818 bales; exports, [illegible]; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 39,74[illegible] bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 10.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; Middling, [illegible]; receipts, 975 bales; [illegible] sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 13,30[illegible] bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 10.—Cotton [illegible] Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, [illegible] receipts, [illegible] sales, 1,000 bales; [illegible]

# INSTRUCTION.

**ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

*This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.*

*Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.*

*It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.*

**ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,**

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

**Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.**

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

*Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.*

*The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.*

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

**CHARLIER INSTITUTE,**
***No. 108 West 59th st.***

*on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.*

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

**Collegiate Institute,**
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

**MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,**
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE,**
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

**MRS. & MISS STEERS'**
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

**MISS COMSTOCK,**
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

**THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.**
FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.;) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

**PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE**—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

**PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,** Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

**DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,** No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

**AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,** No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

**JOHN MACMULLEN'S** SCHOOL WILL BE REOPENED Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

**THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE** for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

**THE MISSES HAYWARD'S** ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY.**—THE PREPARATORY School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George W. Ogden, Esq., &c.

**MISS BALLOW'S**
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

**MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL,** NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24.
Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

**HOME INSTITUTE,** TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

**DR. BERTHET'S** BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys; French, English, classical and mathematical. Opens 21st, at No. 52 West 54th st.
Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

**THE MISSES LANE'S** BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

**MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER** will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

**SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE** at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

**KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44** East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE Principal.

**PARENTS WHO BELIEVE** THAT THE EARLIEST education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

**THE MISSES ROGERS'** ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

**MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S** BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

**THE MISSES DOREMUS**
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

**J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,** NO. 1,267 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

**COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL** FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

**MLLE. TARDIVEL,** 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

**A KINDERGARTEN** WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

**CLAVERACK** College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

**MISS F. B. PRIEST'S** SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

**MISS GIBBONS'** ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

**MISS C. E. FERRIS,** NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

**$300** FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

**DR. CALLISENS'** DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

**MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL** for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

**J. HARRIS PATTON'S** CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

**UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

**POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.**
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

**JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,** TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

**CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND** private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,** CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

**THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL,** NO 30 [illegible] st., will reopen Sept. 22.

# INSTRUCTION.

**M. W. Lyon's**
**Collegiate Institute,**
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
**Rooms**—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
**Assistants**—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
**Government**—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

**GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC**
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

**MISS HAINES**
AND
***MLLE. DE JANON***

*Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.*

*They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.*

*They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.*

*Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.*

***Charlier Institute***
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

**COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.**
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:
T. S. Hastings, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,
G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

**D'AERTS INSTITUTE.**
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Will reopen Sept. 23.
Special afternoon classes in higher English Branches, Elocution and the languages for young ladies not attending school.
Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

**MRS. BLEECKER'S**
HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874,
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses,
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

**MISS DU VERNET,**
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL**
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

**MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

**PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,**
**No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,**
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
**Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.**
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

**MRS. LEVERETT'S**
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

**MADAME O. da SILVA**
AND
**MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S**
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

**MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU**
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
**CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.**
Apply after 2 o'clock P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

**A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS**
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

**MME. LESPINASSE'S**
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel. Brentano's, 33 Union square.

**MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,**
*No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)*

**MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,**
**NO. 58 PARK AV.,**
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

**MRS. GARRETSON'S**
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

**BOYS' SCHOOL.**
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

**A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS**—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

**MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS,** Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

**MISS VAN WAGENEN**
will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

**MISS PERINE'S**
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, formerly No. 106 East 38th st.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S** ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

**MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS**
Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

**STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,** A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

**YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.**
☞ Fun's over; study begins. ☜
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

**PROF. ROUSSEL'S** FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 14.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,** WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

**MISS S. B. JOHNSTON,** NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT** FOR the Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES E. HOVEY and others against AUGUSTINE E. MACDONALD, an alleged bankrupt, filed on the 25th day of August, 1874. Pursuant to an order made by Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of said Court, sitting in bankruptcy, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in October, 1874, all creditors of said Augustine E. Macdonald are hereby notified that, on the 14th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the undersigned Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 170 Montague st., Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., proceedings and proofs will be taken, pursuant to said order, to ascertain whether one-fourth in number and one-third in amount of the creditors of said alleged bankrupt at the time of filing said petition have petitioned that said Macdonald [illegible] a bankrupt.—Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1874.
a10-law4wM* D. C. WINSLOW, [illegible]

# DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

# E. RIDLEY & SON.

## SPECIALTY !!!

**We shall offer next WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,**

**A LOT OF COLORED**

# SILK VELVETS

**At 45 Cents per Yard,**

*In all about Fifty Pieces.*

**E. RIDLEY & SON,**

**Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen St.**

**AT E. RIDLEY & SON'S,**
**Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,**
**New-York.**

## MILLINERY GOODS

TO-DAY.

## SILKS.

SILK REPS AND TURQUOISE, every color, at 45c. and 65c.
BLACK MIGNONS, at 65c. and $1.
600 pieces of colored SILK MIGNONS, 75c., 88c., $1, $1 50 up. All the desirable shades.

## HATS AND BONNETS.

FRENCH PATTERN HATS, unusual display.
1,000 dozen FRENCH FELT HATS, finest qualities and desirable colors, $1 each.
ENGLISH FELTS, 85c.
AMERICAN FELTS, 38c.
450 dozen SILK VELVET HATS AND BONNETS, $1 38, $1 45, $1 85, $2, $2 50, and $2 95.
EMBROIDERED SILK VELVET HATS, $2 95 and $3 25 each.
SILK PLUSH AND VELVET ENGLISH WALKING AND DRESS HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, for PROMENADE, RIDING, OPERA, &c., $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, $1 65 up.

## FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BIRDS, OSTRICH PLUMES, OSTRICH TIPS.

New Delivery, 250 dozen Birds, at 45c.
Immense variety of Red and Fancy Birds, 50c. up.

**LACES.**

Cheapest Yak Laces in this City, without doubt.
Cheapest Yak Laces, with Beads, in this City.
Guipure Laces, Guipure Laces! Examine.
600 pieces of New Beaded Fringes—to-day.
Beaded Dress and Cloak Trimmings in Passementeries, Gimps, Loops, Buttons—new styles. Cannot be found elsewhere.

## SILK VELVETS.

Colored Silk Velvets, at $1, $1 25, $1 50 up.
250 pieces Black Silk Velvets, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50 up.
10 shades of Navy and other Blues, Garnets, Sultans, Browns, Cloth Shades for Trimming, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $3.
600 pieces Black and Colored Velveteens, 38c., 50c., 75c., and $1.

## GROS GRAIN RIBBONS.

Nos. 4 to 12, all silks, from 8c. to 16c.
10 inches wide all silks, $1 per yard.
Intermediate widths in proportion.

NEW FANCY GOODS TO-DAY.
EXAMINE.
Ornaments, Jewelry, Perfumery, Stationery, Silver-plated Ware, Infants' Carriages, &c.
Specialties in Hosiery, Ladies', Misses', and Gent's Underwear, unusually cheap.

## KID GLOVES.

"GABRIELLE," 2 BUTTONS. NEW SHADES. 75 CENTS THE PAIR.

Best Low-priced Glove in the City without exception.

2,500 DOZEN 2 BUTTON "MONOGRAM." 95 CENTS THE PAIR.

1,000 DOZEN MEN'S KID, all colors, $1 the pair.
"MONOPOL," 2 Buttons, real Kid, $1 50 the pair—equal to any glove at $2.

## ANOTHER NEW PURCHASE.

1,800 dozen 1 Button Gloves, at 25c. and 45c.
1,000 dozen 2 Buttons, at 50c.

Specialties during the coming week, of which notice will be given daily.

**EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,**
**Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.**
AND
**Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,**
**5th block east from the Bowery.**

## WHOLESALE KID GLOVES.

Received 3,500 dozen "Monograms," desirable shades.
Received 1,000 dozen "Edwards."
Received 2,000 dozen "Monopols."
Job lots Two Buttons, $7 50, $8 50, and $9.
CASH BUYERS for Millinery Goods, Feathers, Flowers, and Ribbons will find CHEAP GOODS HERE.

**EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,**
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND;
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
☞ JOBBING ROOM, THIRD FLOOR UPSTAIRS.

**AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,**
No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS.
Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect.
CUTTING AND BASTING A SPECIALTY.

**HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,** splendid assortment, and cheaper than ever.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

**COLLARETTES, CAPES, FICHUS, RUFFLINGS,** &c. Spanish and Guipure Nets, Scarfs, &c.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

**REAL VALENCIENNES LACES,** 25 PER cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

**BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,** 25 per cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

**REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE LACES,** &c., way down below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

## TEACHERS.

**A GERMAN GENTLEMAN,** DOCTOR OF Philosophy, who has studied modern languages at the Universities of Breslau and Berlin, and then spent several years in England and France, desires to give private instruction in German and French languages and literature. His professional experience, certificates, and references will be found satisfactory. Address E. S., Post Office, Box No. 4,807.

**AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL** AND mathematical teacher, gold medallist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college (English or American); highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

**A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE** OF A GERMAN university, experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German; best references. Address Reggnit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**A GRADUATE OF YALE,** WITH HIGHEST City reference, desires private pupils. Preparing for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

**PRIVATE TEACHER** IN ENGLISH, CLASSICS, mathematics, music, &c., desires pupils. Address Constant, No. 101 East 25th st.

**AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR,** GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires another private pupil; highest references in New-York and Cambridge. Address Room No. 10 Association Building.

**J. M. EDGAR, JR.,**
**NO. 383 6TH AV.,**
BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
HOSIERY,
BLANKETS, AND
COMFORTABLES.
SPECIALTY,
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE** SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.
*To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:*

SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third), the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 619, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.

*Twenty-one Members of Assembly.*

A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.

A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.

A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kivlin, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,
DIEDRICH WILLERS, JR.,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1874.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless they are specially authorized to make such publication. (Laws of 1860, chapter 480.)

**CHANGE OF GRADE.**

All persons interested in the change of grade in 153d st., between 10th av. and the Boulevard, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Commissioner of Public Works, at his office in the City Hall, on or before Oct. 14, 1874. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
je15-law6mM

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.
ap13-law6mM*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.
ap6-law6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

**BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING** ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th st. Classes open. All dances taught per quarter; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

# AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1874.
**THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL OFFER** for sale at public auction, at the Naval Station, New-London, Conn., on MONDAY the 9th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., the Sectional Dry Dock now at that station.

This dry dock consists of five sections, each having a main tank 74 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 10 feet 6 inches deep, with two end-floats, each 30 feet 10 inches long, 12 feet wide, and 5 feet 6 inches deep, with the necessary machinery.

The dock is calculated to receive a vessel 230 feet long, 46 feet beam, 16 feet draft of water, and 2,200 tons displacement.

The dock, and the inventory of articles to be sold with it, can be examined at any time before the day of sale on application to the commandant of the station.

Twenty per centum of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, the balance within ten days from the date of confirmation of sale by the department, and the dock purchased must be removed from the station within two weeks from the date of such confirmation.

If not confirmed, the money deposited will be returned.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the dock from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which may be considered inadequate.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**

By order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, by Edward A. Lawrence, Esq., Auctioneer, the following stocks belonging to the estate of the late James B. Taylor, viz.: 20 Shares New-York Printing Company Stock; 50 Shares Broadway and 7th av. Railroad Company; 300 Shares Bleecker st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 17 Shares Transcript Association; 200 Shares Dry Dock East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company Stock; 2,000 Shares Proprietors City of Brunswick, Ga.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1874.
EDWARD H. TRACY, LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executors of James B. Taylor, deceased.

**SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.**—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BULKLEY MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, on the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the uncollected assets, consisting of notes, book accounts, &c., and one large double Marvin & Co.'s safe, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. The safe can be seen, and a statement of said assets can be obtained, at the office of the assignee, Nos. 100 and 102 Grand street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1874. OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
**BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY,** will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 4 P. M., new publications, scarce geological works, valuable illustrated folios, dictionaries in various languages, American, &c.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON THE 6th day of October, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. GILDAY, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business in the City, County, and State of New-York, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, corner of Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of October, A. D., 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE** UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of McCULLOUGH'S LEAD COMPANY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of McCullough's Lead Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SETH HOWARD HOWES, STEPHEN HYATT, and LEANDER W. TOWNSEND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Seth Howard Howes, Stephen Hyatt, and Leander W. Townsend, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

## SHIPPING.

## CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| *Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14 | Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31 |
| Java, Saturday, Oct. 17 | Algeria, Wed'sday, Nov. 4 |
| *Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21 | Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 7 |
| Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24 | *Abyssinia, Wed., Nov. 11 |
| *Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 28 | China, Saturday, Nov. 14 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

| | |
|---|---|
| BALTIC | SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M. |
| ADRIATIC | SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M. |
| CELTIC | SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M. |
| OCEANIC | SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M. |

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
**SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.**
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

**INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.**

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF PARIS | Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M. |
| CITY OF MONTREAL | Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M. |
| CITY OF LONDON | Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M. |
| CITY OF CHESTER | Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M. |
| CITY OF NEW-YORK | Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M. |

And each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN—$80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round-trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE.—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN A. DALE, Agent.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| ST. LAURENT, ROCULOWX | Saturday..Oct. 17 |
| VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE | Saturday..Oct. 31 |
| PEREIRE, SURMONT | Saturday..Nov. 14 |
| FRANCE, TRUDELLE | Saturday..Nov. 28 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

## STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| STATE OF NEVADA | Wednesday, Oct. 14 |
| STATE OF INDIANA | Wednesday, Oct. 28 |
| STATE OF FLORIDA | Wednesday, Nov. 4 |
| STATE OF VIRGINIA | Wednesday, Nov. 11 |
| STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA | Wednesday, Nov. 18 |

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

**NATIONAL LINE.**
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

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|---|---|
| The Queen...Oct. 10, 3 P. M. | England......Oct. 24, 3 P. M. |
| Denmark...Oct. 17, 9 A. M. | Spain.......Oct. 31, 10 A. M. |

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE.......Saturday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

# SHIPPING.

**FOR LIVERPOOL,**
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

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|---|---|
| WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN | Oct. 13, 3 P. M. |
| MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES | Oct. 20, 1 P. M. |
| WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE | Oct. 27, 3 P. M. |
| NEVADA, Capt. PRICE | Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M. |

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.**
EXCURSION TO ASPINWALL AND PANAMA AND RETURN
**FOR $100 CURRENCY.**
Cabin tickets will be issued as above by steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. RATHBUN, to sail at noon SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1874, occupying about twenty-three days on the round trip.
The attention of physicians, invalids, and all others is earnestly invited to the above trip, affording an opportunity for a sea voyage of
4,000 MILES,
and a visit to the tropics, never before offered.
A competent surgeon on board.
Table and service first-class.
For tickets, &c., apply at Company's Ticket Office on wharf foot Canal st., North River, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

**GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT**
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
VINDICATOR, Capt. ——, Saturday, Oct. 10.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
GULF STREAM, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Oct. 15.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

**ATLAS MAILLINE.**
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

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| ANDES | Oct. 9 |

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

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| ETNA | Oct. 27 |

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.

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| CLARIBEL | Oct. 8 |
| ATLAS | Oct. 30 |

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.**
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

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| First cabin | $100 gold. |
| Second cabin | 60 gold. |
| Steerage | 24 currency. |

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

## CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
**The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships**
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| PEMBROKE | Saturday, Oct. 24 |
| GLAMORGAN | Saturday, Oct. 31 |

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 and $80 | currency. |
| Second Cabin | $55 | currency |
| Steerage | $30 | currency. |
| Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff | $33 | |

Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

## EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Oct. 20.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Nov. 3.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

**NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.**
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
**FOR HAVANA.**

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| CITY OF MEXICO | Saturday, Oct. 10 |
| CITY OF MERIDA | Thursday, Oct. 15 |
| CITY OF HAVANA | Thursday, Oct. 22 |
| CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau) | Thursday, Oct. 29 |

**FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,**
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF MEXICO | Saturday, Oct. 10 |
| CUBA | Saturday, Oct. 31 |

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.**
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.**

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
H. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

# RAILROADS.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,**
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

## STEAM-BOATS.

**STONINGTON LINE**
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

**SEA BIRD,**
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, Oct. 10..3:00 P. M. | Saturday, Oct. 10..7:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 13th.. 9:00 A. M. | Monday, 12th.....7:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, 15th..10:30 A. M. | Wednesday, 14th..7:30 A. M. |
| Saturday, 17th..12:00 M. | Friday, 16th.......8:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 20th...10:00 A. M. | Monday, 19th....10:30 A. M. |
| | Tuesday, 20th.....2:30 P. M. |

**ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER** ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.
Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.
Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

**FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST.,** Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

**ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND** HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

**FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,** LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

**MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE** FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

**FOR YONKER'S DAILY,** (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.**—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 32d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE** NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with rail.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS** [illegible] Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. [illegible] Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.